

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

CHILD LABOR LAW ADVOCATES PRESS FOR EARLY ACTION

Medill McCormick Is Optimistic
Regarding Measure in Speech
to New England Society

If the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution, giving Congress authority to regulate or abolish exploitation of children in the backward states is not passed in the present session of Congress ending March 4, the practice will continue for two or possibly three years longer, with wide extension, and great eventual economic disturbance, declared Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, who addressed the New England Child Labor Conference this afternoon in Boston at the Twentieth Century Club.

"The individual state legislatures must ratify the Child Labor Amendment once it passes Congress," Mr. McCormick told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and the habit in most states of sitting biennially means that after next June, ratification of the measure will be delayed till they reconvene. This will cause a delay of two and possibly three years, in which those who seek to exploit the labor of children will entrench themselves."

"Perhaps some people will be misled into believing a delay would bring more efficient legislation when it does come, but, in fact, the matter has been up long enough for all necessary ideas to be formulated. Delay means first, the continuation of a wrongful hardship on children, and, secondly, of an unrighteous competition between the advanced states, like Massachusetts and New England generally, and those other states which are seeking to underbid the former in wages by employing immature workers, and are seizing the opportunity of the nullification of the Child Labor Law by the Supreme Court to utilize this advantage to the full."

Committee Reports Soon

The sub-committee of the Committee on Judiciary appointed at the request of Senator McCormick, which is now considering various forms for the amendment, will probably make a report in a week or 10 days, after which unanimous consent will be asked of the Senate for its consideration. Action is likely to be rapid and favorable once the amendment is taken up, and it is hoped that this will be within three weeks. But if delay ensues there is no telling when the matter will get the Senate's ear. The lower House is believed almost certain to pass the amendment overwhelmingly within the prescribed time.

"I know of no instance in which so many women have instigated a measure before Congress, without a counterpart of opposition," Mr. McCormick continued. "Even in the suffrage amendment, many women were indifferent or hostile to the legislation. Here on the very first hearing, representatives of 10 or dozen national women's organizations appeared to urge the amendment past."

"The only difference of opinion is in the form which the amendment should take. The proposals take two forms: enumerative amendments, declaring specifically in what occupations and what circumstances child labor should be prohibited; and general amendments, such as that offered by Dean Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, a great constitutional lawyer, which has the advantage of being infinitely more condensed than the others. Through the breadth of its provisions it will allow Congress to take action in future years which will meet the certain changes of industrial life."

"It is not the intention of anyone to prohibit the normal work of children, by a child labor amendment, such as a boy's working on the farm in summer, or a girl's washing her mother's dishes. The parent who conducts a virtual family sweat shop, where children can not be said to be employed, since they receive no wages for their work, is another difficulty presented which only the broadest form of amendment can reach."

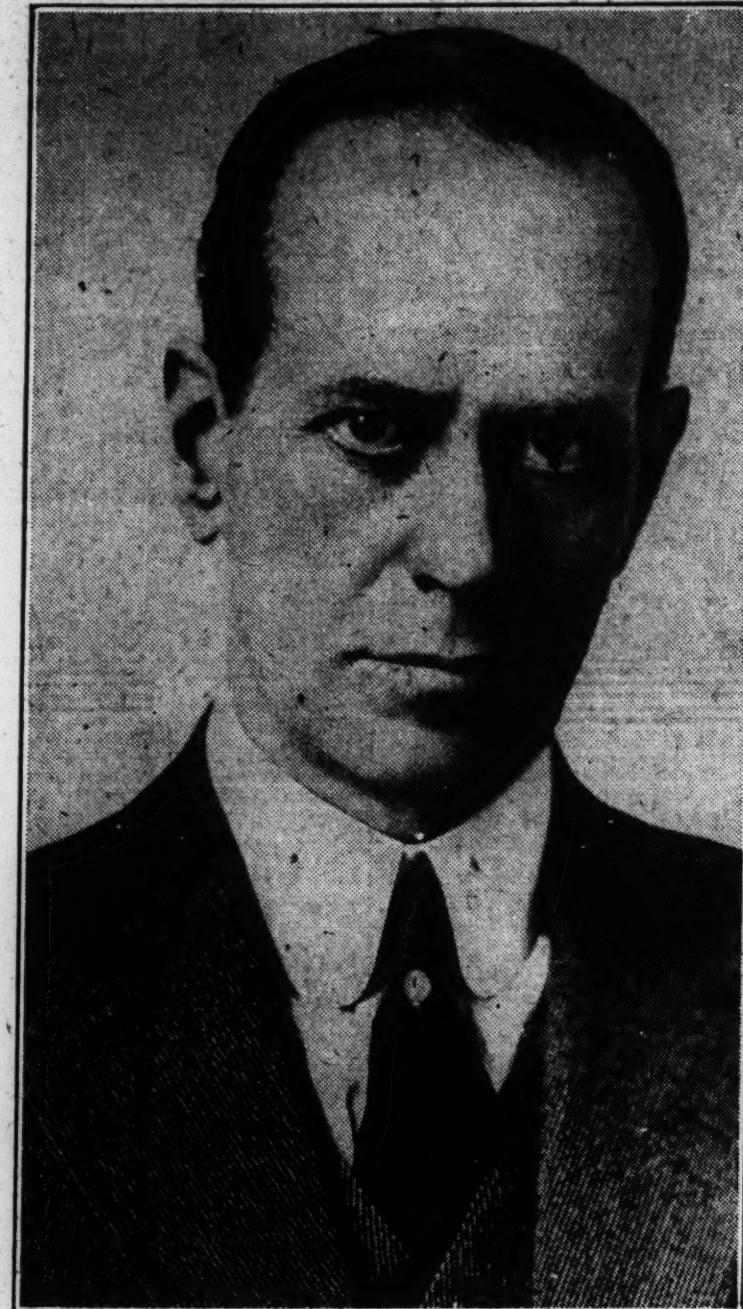
B. L. Young Presides

Mr. McCormick was the principal speaker at this afternoon's session of the New England Conference. Owen R. Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Committee, was also on the program. James Jackson, as Treasurer of the Commonwealth, officially represented Governor Cox, and welcomed the delegates from other states. B. Loring Young, Speaker of the state Legislature, presided. At this session, Mr. McCormick said:

This gathering bears witness to the general and unflagging interest in the protection of the children of the country. Your presence testifies to the determination of the people of the United States that what which ten years ago was deemed to be best for the children of the land, shall yet be done. Those who led the way in America, led the world in obtaining advanced and effective legislation, first, to assure the protection of children in industry, and second, to hold open the door of opportunity to them, despite the demand for their labor in the mills and the factories of the United States.

We are good reason to be proud when America led the way, and the world followed. Since Congress passed the first Child Labor Act, the European states have followed suit. One government alone among those of the advanced peoples, is now powerless to do that which we were the first to do for the children. We Americans have been confirmed in our conviction of our material and social progress.

We have been gratified to believe that here was for every child a greater opportunity than elsewhere in the world; that here there was a higher average well-being, and a greater average intelligence than elsewhere in the world. Now we find ourselves checked



Medill McCormick

Illinois Senator Who Addresses Boston Conference on Child Labor

WARNING ALLEGED TO OIL INTERESTS

Senator Brookhart Hints at
Federal Leak During Sim-
clair Examination

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The financial phases of the Teapot Dome oil lease again assumed a prominent part in the examination of Harry F. Sinclair, head of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company, by the Senate Manufacturing Subcommittee today, when Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, demanded further information on the affairs of the Mammoth Oil Company, a Sinclair concern, at the time and following the securing of the lease by Mr. Sinclair. While the committee has evidently decided to leave detailed investigation of the Teapot Dome transaction to the Senate Public Lands Committee, some of its members are determined to find out from Mr. Sinclair various financial phases of the deal. Senator Brookhart today declared that he wished to find out the financial value of the transaction.

"What did the Teapot Dome contract, in return for which you received shares in the Mammoth Oil Corporation, cost you?" he demanded of the witness.

"It cost me no money at all," said Mr. Sinclair. "But you must remember that the consideration for that contract was very heavy. We were obliged to build pipe lines costing about \$21,000,000, and there were other obligations, such as the drilling of about 130 wells."

The Teapot Dome contract, Mr. Sinclair declared, entailed obligations to the Mammoth Company amounting to about \$70,000,000. It developed during the investigation that many of the principal stockholders listed in the name of W. B. Kenwell, for example, are owned by the Hyva Corporation, a company of which 90 per cent of the stock is owned by H. F. Sinclair, 9 per cent by Mrs. H. F. Sinclair, and the remaining 1 per cent by Mr. Sinclair's mother.

Senator Brookhart also endeavored to find out how the Sinclair interests had secured financial backing during the period of depression and credit restriction of 1920. This was done, said Mr. Sinclair, by five-year notes at 7½ per cent, which financed the company through the deflation period.

"I notice," said Senator Brookhart, "that you put through this transaction five months before the Federal Reserve Board gave notice of its deflation policy and contraction of credits. We farmers knew nothing of the impending crash until five months later. Then we were not able to take care of ourselves—but we found that you oil people had been quite able to care for yourselves."

FARM LOAN EXTENSION FAVORED
AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 18 (Special)—Extension of farm loans so that they may be granted up to 60 per cent of the value of the land and to 20 per cent of the buildings is recommended by Elbert D. Hayford, state auditor, in his annual report presented to the Legislature.

DEBT CONFERENCE ADJOURNS DEBATE

British Funders to Return Home
to Lay Loan Agreement
Before Parliament

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—All the members of the British Debt Funding Commission will sail for London next Saturday to present to the British Cabinet the American view on how war loans of Great Britain from the United States should be funded into long term bonds.

There was a two hour session of the Anglo-American debt conference today, after which a formal statement was issued on behalf of the American Debt Funding Commission that "progress has been made toward a mutual understanding of the problems involved and discussions have now reached a point where the British Government thinks it desirable that the Chancellor of the Exchequer return to London for consultation."

Though the British delegation, headed by Chancellor Stanley Baldwin and Montagu C. Norman, governor of the Bank of England, are embarking for London next Saturday, it was stated by a spokesman for the American commission that the negotiations would be carried on through the British Ambassador here.

It was announced that Mr. Baldwin expects to be in London on Jan. 29, and he immediately will lay before his colleagues in the Cabinet the "American view." Then the attitude of the British Government toward these will be communicated to the American Funding Commission through Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador here.

The American commission was officially represented as having the view that the negotiations would be completed in time to submit a definite plan to the Congress for its approval this session.

The "American view" which the British delegation is taking home was said to be one that the American commission feels it should recommend to the President and the Congress for adoption and one which they would approve.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury and chairman of the American commission, was reported today as being opposed to giving out any of the points on which the conference had agreed and those on which the differences hinge. He was represented as believing that such action might embarrass the negotiations. Mr. Mellon denied that there was any deadlock between the two commissions. On the contrary he believes that the outlook for a settlement is bright.

WORK WANTED FOR JEWS
JERUSALEM, Dec. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Rabbi Kuke, Chief Rabbi of Palestine, has issued an appeal to all Jewish farmers and industrialists in Palestine urging them to take Jewish workers into their employment. He declares that it is a most meritorious act to give these people employment, especially those who have newly arrived in the country. He therefore calls upon all rabbis and social workers to agitate for the employment of Jewish workers.

ELIHU ROOT URGES IMMEDIATE STUDY OF EUROPE'S CRISIS

Meeting of Civic Federation
Characterized by Pleas for
American Mediation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Following the criticism by Elihu Root of the United States for finding itself ignorant of international affairs at the moment of the world's gravest crisis, an organization for education of the public on international affairs to prepare America for more intelligent participation in foreign affairs, was launched by the Committee of 100 on Foreign Affairs formed by the National Civic Federation, at its meeting here.

The Committee of 100 was permanently organized, with Alton B. Parker of New York as chairman, and Ralph W. Easty as secretary. Details of the future work of the organization were worked out by a subcommittee headed by Prof. Jeremiah Jenks of Cornell University. That report outlining the "scope and plan" presented to the full committee, was unanimously adopted.

To Inform Public

The purpose of the committee was said to be the collection and dissemination of facts to aid the United States to participate more intelligently and effectively in world affairs.

Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, pictured the Ruhr invasion as a situation fraught with more dangers than were found in the period preceding the late war. He said he spoke for the masses, the working people, who expect their governments to proceed intelligently to prevent a repetition of the recent war. His resolution read:

"It is our judgment that the American Government should do everything in its power to prevent war in Europe between the nations now in disagreement."

Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago, and others who thought that it would be interpreted as a criticism of the French policy in the occupation of the Ruhr Valley, opposed the resolution.

Compromise Resolution

The Rev. Clarence H. Wilson of Glen Ridge, N. J., then proposed a substitute which read:

"In the judgment of this committee the time has come when our Government might participate in the councils of Europe in order that we may exert our proper influence in securing the ends of justice by amicable agreement."

Professor Jenks, who has just returned from Europe, where he was a member of a commission requested by the German Government to study the reparations question, explained the motives actuating France and Germany in their present controversy over the war indemnity. He indicated his sympathy with France and asserted that every American and every Englishman he talked to in Europe sympathized with France, but that the theory of the matter is that it will not work out so well. France will find herself obliged to take a more or less active part in the actual working of the mines. There is a doubt now, as to whether the miners will put forward the ordinary effort. France may find herself saddled, not only with the cost of the army, the engineers and tax collectors but also with the cost of soup kitchens, food supplies for the population, the responsibility of paying wages to workers in the mines and the risk of revolts. In regard to the number of soldiers used, I am informed that it is not exact to say that Raymond Poincaré has sent 45,000. That was, in fact, the number two days ago, but it is increasing.

French Must Work Mines

The German miners, knowing nothing of the Allies, would continue to load up trucks and barges for German destinations. The Allies would then at the proper moment intervene and take possession, presumably against the payment of the cost. That is merely theory but the chances are that in practice it will not work out so well. France will find herself

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Premier's Cable to M. Jusserand

It is not expected to go much higher, present there is a fresh development. But the point is that M. Poincaré has not sent a message to this effect, even through the French Ambassador, J. J. Jusserand. His cable to M. Jusserand was of a general character, containing information for use as M. Jusserand thought fit. It was not a reply to Mr. Hughes, saying

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

SUNDAY SPORTS VOTE PROPOSED

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 18.—To obtain the opinion of 50,000 church people in Connecticut, on the question of legalizing professional baseball on Sundays, the legislative committee of the Connecticut Federation of Churches has devised plans to hold a referendum.

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Pacific Treaty Finds Approval in France

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies is understood to have approved the Pacific Treaty. A bill will be drawn up, authorizing ratification. France is not seeking trouble just now, and the decision may be taken as a friendly act toward America.

FRENCH COMMENCE THE EXPLOITATION OF RHINE FORESTS

Action Follows Timber Default —Fear of Results Stayed Owners' Arrest

By SISLEY-HUDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 18.—In addition to the Ruhr operation, the French Government, supported by the Belgians and Italians, have given orders to proceed with the immediate exploitation of the state forests on the left bank of the Rhine. This is considered a sanction in response to the default declared by the Reparations Commission on Dec. 26 in respect to timber deliveries.

The Committee of 100 was permanent organized, with Alton B. Parker of New York as chairman, and Ralph W. Easty as secretary. Details of the future work of the organization were worked out by a subcommittee headed by Prof. Jeremiah Jenks of Cornell University. That report outlining the "scope and plan" presented to the full committee, was unanimously adopted.

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POLES THREATEN TO SEIZE UPPER SILESIA; RUSSIA READY TO ACT

Should Reported Move Be Carried Out, Soviet Forces Would Fall

"under threat of bayonets" deliver the necessary coal to come to France and Belgium, provided they paid for it. He said France might recompense herself "from the Rhine chemical industry, the collection of customs and other special levies in occupied regions and the seizure of the state-owned forests."

The feeling here continues high against France and Belgium. It was admitted in French circles that there would be no surprise were the German Government to hand the French Ambassador his passport.

The move by the bourgeois parties to force through the Reichstag a resolution transferring dictatorial powers on the Cuno Government was blocked by the Social Democrats, of which party Rudolph Breitscheid is one of the chief leaders, late yesterday afternoon. The Social Democrats had not been consulted regarding the resolution, but when it was presented to the Reichstag it was found their name was attached to it as approving the measure. They at once raised strong objection, with the result that it could not be put through. The Reichstag, it was stated, will be called to convene again next week, when another effort will be made to force its passage.

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent was informed that determined opposition by the Social Democrats may be expected. This is the first time they have come out in opposition to the Cuno ministry.

The resolution would give the Cuno Government power to put into effect such legislation as they deemed necessary without having obtained the approval of Parliament.

ALUMNI OF HARVARD NAME CHIEF MARSHAL

Eliot Wadsworth, assistant secretary of the United States Treasury, has been chosen chief marshal of the alumni at this year's commencement at Harvard University. He was elected by the directors of the Harvard Alumni Association upon nomination by his classmate of the class of 1898, in accordance with the usual custom of having for chief marshal a representative of the class 25 years out of college.

Mr. Wadsworth was a partner in the firm of Stone and Webster from 1907 to 1916, served as vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross from 1916 to 1919, and has been assistant Secretary of the Treasury since March 15, 1921. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Harvard Endowment Fund, and as such took active direction of the campaign conducted in 1919 and 1920. He served a term as overseer of the University from 1916 to 1922, and was president of the Harvard Alumni Association from the year 1920-21.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Massachusetts Child Labor Committee: Supper round-table discussion, followed by a meeting of the Board of Directors of Boston "Massachusetts Age for Children," Susan W. Fitzgerald, national congressional woman, will preside. 8:30 p.m., State Street.

New England Agricultural Conference: Daily exhibits, lectures, conferences and meetings at the Horticultural Hall, 10 a.m. until 10 p.m.

New England Furniture Market Association: Exhibition at the Mechanics Building, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Harvard University: Chamber concert by Felix Salmond, violinist, and Walter Goldie, pianist. Music Building, \$1.50. Free admission after 8.

National Shawmut Bank: Banquet, Somerville, 6:30.

Lowell Institute: Public lecture by Prof. W. E. O'Connor of Harvard University, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Public Library: Public lecture by Dr. J. H. Hopkins, "Some Early American Arts," 8.

Boston City Club: Illustrated lecture by Lieut.-Col. Charles Wellington Folling, "The British Isles," 8.

F. Eta Society of Harvard University: Extra performance, "First Down Egypt," Club Theatre, Cambridge, 8:15.

Traffic Safety in New England: Meeting, Brunswick, 6:30.

New England Association of Dyers and Cleaners: Annual banquet, Westminster, 6:30.

Theaters

Colonial—Good Morning, Dearie," 8:15. Coplay—"The Homespun," 8:15.

Holiday—8:15.

Keith's—Vaucluse, 2, 2.

Majestic—Vaucluse, 2, 2.

Park—Royal Hotel (Film), 2:15, 8:15.

Pyramid—Marble, 2, 2.

Savoy—"The Guilty One," 8:15.

St. James—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow," 8:15.

Tremont—"Molly Darling," 8:15.

Wilbur—"The Bat," 8:15.

Musical:

Jordan Hall—Flemings Quartet, 8:15. Fane Hall—Recital by Felix Salmond, 8:15.

Tonight Radio Features

WGB—Orchestra, 8:30. General conditions in the shoe and leather industry by New England Shoe and Leather Association; 9:30. "Whistling Goldie" and the Silver Fox, 8:30. Tom David M. Tamm, concert by P. Gerber, violinist; Miss Clara Gerber, accompanist.

WNAC (Boston)—7, bedtime story, Mrs. W. H. Smith, 10:15. Diamond Chopin and Colonial Orchestra, 7:30. Piano Concerto, Edwin Stoibl and Cyrus Ullian; concert, Miss Jeannette E. Broady, Mrs. Ethel Brown, Page, accompanist.

WGB (Schenectady)—6, "Frolics and stock market quotations; news bulletins; 7:45, "Radio Drama," with Little Symphony Orchestra.

KDKA (Pittsburgh) — 7:30, Bedtime story; 7:45, New York stock exchange report; 8, practical hints on modern house furnishing by Joseph H. Stone, Pittsburg; "Fashions," prepared by National Stockman and Farmer.

Pittsburgh—Alfred Liefeld and Helen Drewes; concert, Hattie Proctor, solo; Gertrude Sykes King, soprano.

WJB (Chicago)—6:30-6:15. Resound of sports; news bulletins; closing stock prices; 7, "Jack Rabbit," St. Louis; David Cory, New York Evening Mail; 8:30, "Fashions" by Anne Rittenhouse, fashion editor of the Evening Post, prepared by Doubtless Page and Company; 9:15, Lewis Kite's Country Club Orchestra.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston City Federation: Meeting for information on legislative bills, 55 Boylston Street, 10:30.

New England Trail Conference: Annual meeting opens at 5 Joy Street, 1:45.

State Department of Education: Conference of public school music supervisors. Normal Art School, Exeter and Newbury Streets, 9:30.

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BETTER RAILROAD SERVICE PROMISED

General Manager of New Haven Forecasts Normal Conditions Within Six Weeks

That within one month the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company expects that 60 of its locomotives which have been out of commission for repairs will again be in use and that within six weeks at longest the service of the road will be 100 per cent. or normal, is the assurance C. L. Bardo, general manager of the railroad, gave today to a committee representing the Quincy Chamber of Commerce which came to the South Station to ask better accommodations given the patrons of the road, especially those of Quincy and the South Shore.

Herbert S. Barker of the Quincy Chamber, after the conference between the Quincy representatives and General Manager Bardo, L. P. Russell, vice-president of the road and some six department heads of the road, had ended, said: "We think that the service has somewhat improved with the betterment of the weather. We came to see the railroad officials in a spirit of co-operation, helpfulness and consideration. They have told us, especially General Manager Bardo who promises complete restoration of service in a short time if the weather permits, that they are doing everything they can to better matters. We will go home and report and then watch and wait. If things are not as we are assured we will come again."

Told What to Expect

Vice-President Russell said: "This has been a quiet little meeting between representatives of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce and the railroad operating officials. There is little to say. We have explained to them what we hope to do and I know that J. Winthrop Pratt, chairman of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce committee on transportation, agrees with me that this statement covers all points. Mr. Bardo told the committee what to expect and that's all there is to it."

In the conference for Quincy, aside from Chairman Pratt, were Alfred N. Labrecque, secretary of the Chamber; Mr. Barker; Edward J. Sandberg, representative in the legislature from Quincy; Mrs. Inez King of Montclair and Miss Bertha Fooley of Montclair who works for the American Railway Express Company and who has been fined one cent for each minute she is late to work.

Special complaint was registered because of the lateness of the 6:17, or workingmen's train, from Quincy to Boston and the 6:15, carrying shoe workers to Brockton.

Mr. Russell presided at the meeting and Chairman Pratt of Quincy told of two trains mentioned as being especially irregular. He admitted that the service has shown some improvement lately. He told of the mass meeting held in Quincy last night by the transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. King said that from 8:22 until 1 o'clock Montclair had no train to Boston. She asked for better service as the representative of Montclair women. She was told by the railroad men that the train leaving East Millville at 3:15 would make stops hereafter at Montclair.

In the House of Representatives Andrew P. Doyle, member from New Bedford, has introduced a bill asking for an inquiry by the Department of Public Utilities into the reasons for the delays in trains on the New Haven to points in southeastern Massachusetts, especially those in the New Bedford service. The bill was referred to the Committee on Rules for consideration.

INFLUENCE SEEN IN SOCIALISM

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—After having completed his 10-weeks' tour of the United States, a mission to reunite the Socialists of this country and Europe, Jean Longuet, French Socialist leader, sailed yesterday for home on the Transatlantic liner Paris.

I found that while the organized Socialist Party in this country, "said M. Longuet, "is not as large and powerful as it is in other countries, it has a vast influence. The sentiment in the country that can be called Socialist, and the radical sentiment that clearly has been affected by Socialism, is remarkable." I said.

M. Longuet said the American Socialists, although numerically less than the European, have more institutions, more homes of their own, and more solid influence than their co-relatives abroad.

POSTAL AUTHORITIES DENIED WARD FUNDS

That officers of banks which are not authorized depositaries of public money, are guilty of embezzlement if they have knowingly received money for deposit from any agent of the United States, was ruled today in a decision handed down by the United States Court of Appeals in relation to questions concerning the funds of the United States in the funds of the Prudential Trust Company, deposited by J. Thomas Ward, superintendent of the Essex Street postal station, in its official capacity. The United States district court had ruled that the United States was a ~~ward~~ claimant and this was vacated by the court of appeals.

The court of appeals says that Mr. Ward had not only no authority to make deposits with the bank, not being an authorized ~~depository~~, but was actually forbidden by law so to do.

ASK FOR

McLANE'S

Beaver Silks

McLANE'S

THE SILK THAT WEARS WELL

"He profits most who serves best."

McLANE'S

Beaver Silks

McLANE'S

THE SILK THAT WEARS WELL

"He profits most who serves best."

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RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE SEEN AS MENACE TO FRENCH IN RUHR

Diplomats, Recalling the Treaty of Rapallo, Suspect an Offensive and Defensive Agreement

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Now that the French have taken the Ruhr, the specter of conflict between France and Germany advances into the realm of possibility. It centers the consideration both of statesmen and military authorities on a question that has been in their thoughts since the new French occupation. That question is whether or not Germany and Soviet Russia are in secret alliance for war against France, or, as it once was put by a Russian diplomatist in Washington, for war "against the Treaty of Versailles."

There are many authorities who believe that German resistance to strong French demands, such as France is now imposing, always had Russian military support in view. They believe the hour is not far distant when Berlin and Moscow, in dramatic fashion, will reveal "solidarity" against the "armed imperialism" now making a fresh thrust into eastern Europe. The German Ambassador to Russia, Count von Brockdorff-Rantau, has just arrived in Berlin for consultation with the Cuno Government.

Russo-German Alliance

In the presence of such a contingency, it needs to be recalled that Germany and Russia already are in alliance. It is true that the Treaty of Rapallo, with which they surprised the world at the Genoa Conference in April, 1922, is, on the surface, merely an economic pact. But international diplomacy thought then, and to a considerable extent remained convinced, that supplementing their commercial and financial agreement Germany and Russia had sealed a mutual treaty of defensive and offensive alliance.

Mr. Rathenau for Germany and Mr. Tchitcherin for Russia both denied vehemently at Genoa that the Treaty of Rapallo camouflaged a military understanding. Genoa remained skeptical at that point. The Russian commissioners tarried at Berlin en route to Italy. Reticence and evasion marked their attitude when questioned as to the underlying purpose of their negotiations at the Wilhelmsstrasse.

If Germany is able to call up "Trotzky's army" to aid it in defeating France in the Ruhr, France will be faced by the military establishment acknowledged to be next to its own, the strongest in Europe.

"Trotzky's Army" of 1,500,000

Some authorities claim the Soviet army is stronger than the army of France. Last year, during the discussion over recognition of Soviet Russia by the outside world, Lloyd George declared that Lenin and Trotsky marshaled a force of 1,500,000 men, so formidable in every way that they were capable of offering resistance and defiance to all Europe. During the Washington Armament

FRENCH COMMERCE THE EXPLOITATION OF RHINE FORESTS

(Continued from Page 1)

plan but a mere statement of the situation as he sees it.

How far does France mean to push its policy of the imperialism of mine owners? They had been negotiating to arrest them but no number are ordered to appear before a military court. It is to be feared that even this measure will have an opposite effect to that intended. Presumably the reason why the coal magnates were not arrested as threatened, is that the step would arouse indignation among the miners and range the workers on the side of their employers. This result may still follow the milder methods. It is always dangerous to make martyrs or anything resembling martyrs. France appears to have had an idea of trying to separate the interests of the workers and masters, but almost anything it can do seems to throw both classes together, and arouse the solidarity of the Ruhr inhabitants.

With regard to the collection of the coal tax, the proprietors are in an awkward position. They are threatened by Berlin that if they yield, their goods will be confiscated by the German Government. The Allies on their side are making them responsible for the collection of the tax. It will be pledged on their goods. For the moment they can pay in paper marks, but it is expected that when a moratorium with pledges is granted, France will demand that the coal tax be paid in gold or its equivalent.

Situation Regarded in Italy as Being Extremely Grave

By Special Cable

ROME, Jan. 18.—The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, has requested the French Government to explain the nature of the occupation of the Ruhr district and the actions of the coal commission. Apparently Signor Mussolini received today the "necessary explanations." It is undoubtedly that the Italian support of France has received a serious blow by the military character of the sanctions, which are contrary to the assurances given to Italy before-hand. Signor Mussolini not only asked the French Premier that the Italian engineers should not be put under military control, but further asked that the French expedition should be headed by an Italian instead of a general, as a sign of its pacific intentions.

It is stated in Rome that the Italian demand reached Paris that the order to march on the Ruhr had already been given. The situation is regarded as most grave and in well-informed quarters it is stated that Italy is not willing to be associated in sanctions, which, apparently economic, are really military.

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Jan. 18.—An infantry battalion with armored cars left Ghent this morning to reinforce the 2500 Belgian soldiers already in the Ruhr district.

I am bound to say that a great deal

of the discussion that goes on about foreign affairs seems to me to proceed upon the basis of ignorance of all the premises from which one can usefully reason regarding foreign affairs. Now, this business of educating people about this new field: People are perfectly competent to learn it. Do not let us make any mistake about that. It is very much the same problem as that of learning the fundamentals of civil liberty, of self-government, very much like the problem of learning to drive a car. One is not competent to do one thing to do the other, but we have been studying the problem of self-government for 300 years, and we have not got through yet.

The question is how to get these fundamental ideas about foreign relations into the minds of the greatest number of the population. Democracy, and I take it the first object of this committee is to try to devise a means to do it—how to do it. And the second is to go to work and give effect, operate those means. I take it the committee is not to advocate or oppose. It is not to constitute itself an agency for the reorganization of government of any kind. It is to do something else, and that is to find a way to enlarge the knowledge and understanding of the unconverted facts upon which necessarily rests all useful discussion of questions of foreign relations.

Now, let us confine ourselves to that purpose. Don't let us go trying to do something else. You have got to train a lot of teachers to train others. It is going to be a long and difficult work. It is not something on which Judge Parker and Mr. Easley can make a final report next month, nor next year, nor the next generation. It is a long task. But somebody has got to begin it. A lot of people are trying to begin it.

The idea was that the Civic Federation united so many different elements and different points of view that they were engaged in some method of doing this thing of which other people had not thought. The Civic Federation was organized in order to include different points of view. That was its purpose, and it fits the spirit of that federation to start a movement which is designed to bring into existence many different points of view. And that is what has got to be done here.

Progressive Step

I think that covers about what I have to say, except this: that the entrance of democracy upon the field of foreign affairs, the manifest purpose of the great body of voters in democratic countries to control themselves directly, the agents who are carrying on the foreign affairs of their countries, involves a terrible danger as well as a great opportunity—a great opportunity in progress if the democracy is informed; a terrible danger if the democracy is ignorant. An ignorant democracy controlling foreign affairs leads directly to war and the destruction of civilization. An informed democracy insures peace and the progress of civilization.

The question we are trying to deal with goes down to the very foundation of future civilization. If prejudice, passion and ignorant whim are to control the foreign affairs of the world, then civilization is bound to come to an end. If the democracy is going to control foreign affairs without any sense of responsibility, it is encouraging either to gratify himself or to ingratiate himself with a prejudiced audience by abuse and insult of some foreign nation by the use of language which if it were employed in the intercourse between mad man with our own country would lead to an immediate breach.

You see, you can pick up a newspaper almost any morning and see accounts of where somebody who ought to be upright and honest is endeavoring either to gratify himself or to ingratiate himself with a prejudiced audience by abuse and insult of some foreign nation by the use of language which if it were employed in the intercourse between mad man with our own country would lead to an immediate breach.

It is true that the European states, as far as we do not live under federal constitutions. There is none of us present today, I imagine, who cannot recognize the weight of argument against the centralization of authority in Washington, and against a too frequent amendment of the federal Constitution. But it is true that the German Government has acted upon matters less pervious of our whole life, than the well-being of American childhood. We have been driven to seek a Child Labor Amendment by two decisions of the Supreme Court, rendered by the narrowest of majorities. It will do you good to know that if we have not already read, the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Holmes, speaking for a minority of the court.

We were content for the time being at least, with what we had attempted to do under the Constitution as it stands today. It is true that massing by statute is less effective than the federal act to limit child labor, though advanced in some respects, was obviously not searching in its application. It could not reach all industries or all kinds of industry. None the less, it did more than set an example for all the world to follow. It set an example which was followed by one-third of the states, but unfortunately by only one-third of the states.

A National Problem

Now, the first problem I think is, can we devise some way of getting the fundamental groundwork for judgment and discussion upon foreign affairs into the minds of the American people—a widespread system if we can devise it. And the second thing is to go ahead and do it.

LEAGUE CANVASSED ON THE RUHR MOVE

(Continued from Page 1)

and it is believed if Sweden or some other neutral raises the question, another member will be found ready to propose its reference to the League Council. France will, of course, object and it is curious that German opinion is reported almost equally adverse to the League's intervention. But a definite move would be difficult to resist.

In some respects it is feasible to regard this Franco-German dispute not as a test of the League itself, but of the honesty of the devotion of certain powers to its doctrines.

France's refusal of its arbitration would signify one of two things. Either she doubts the ability of other nations to mete out impartial justice, or frankly prefers to base her interests on might rather than right. If that spirit prevails, the League may as well close its doors, for it avails little for the great powers to keep on summoning it to settle the controversies of lesser nations, while indisposed themselves to submit to its authority.

And I have been much interested in the way of seeing and knowing about ever so many of these schemes, to see how uniformly they settle everything international except the difficulties. And they are in perfect good faith, either they do not know difficulties exist, they do not understand them—they don't know they exist.

Now one of the great troubles in life is a lack of understanding by men of each other. We give but little thought to the part played in the affairs of life by the habits of thought and feeling and action.

Now in every country on earth there is a set of traditions, of modes of thought and feeling and action, a set of conceptions of what is right, proper, appropriate and decent, a set of conceptions of what constitutes liberty, which constitute rights between man and man, and the inheritance of those traditions and modes of thought, the feeling and judgment in the back of every man's head, constitutes more than one-half of his motives of action in the present.

I am bound to say that a great deal



Conferees at Child Labor Meeting at Twentieth Century Club

CHILD LABOR LAW ADVOCATES PRESS FOR EARLY ACTION

(Continued from Page 1)

and shocked by the knowledge that as a people we are powerless to assure to the children of America, the freedom from drudgery, from institutions necessary for their health, their growth, their schooling and their future citizenship.

Set Example for World

It is not pleasant to realize that in half a dozen states there are between 15 and 20 per cent of the citizens who are illiterate. It is disconcerting to read that in a dozen European countries the average literacy of the people is higher than in the United States. We must ask ourselves if we can longer continue to contribute which makes public not only for England and Germany, to have more literate populations than America, but for small and poor states like those of Scandinavia to do so.

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FRANCE WILL NOW PROCEED TO REQUISITIONING OF COAL

If Owners Refuse to Deliver, "Personal" Sanctions Will Be Applied—Coal Tax Collection Reported Dropped

By Special Cable

ESSEN, Jan. 18.—The French authorities officially announced today that their troops would not advance any further since they now occupied all the territory the French wanted to have under their control. The total area now occupied in the Ruhr country averages 2500 square kilometers. Its center practically is Bochum. The chief mining district is in its heart and forms a four-sided figure, the corners of which are Essen, Wanne, Bochum and Kupferdorff. Here are situated most of the mines. Dortmund lies just inside the eastern boundary.

Six divisions were needed to carry out this task. It is difficult to give the exact number of men of the French division, as it varies, but it is believed that it is 11,000.

Soil before in history has there been such a peaceful invasion of a country. Amidst a calm and a more inquisitive, a hostile population, the extraordinary display of military force by the French was rather a strange spectacle. With the exception of the incident in Bochum, where one German was killed and two wounded during the demonstration of a mob, the entire occupation was outcarried peacefully.

MOSQUE PROBLEMS ARISE IN NEAR EAST

Proposed Settlement at Lausanne Bristles With Complications—Treaty Progressing

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 18.—The elaborate details involved in the scheme for an exchange of populations consumed another whole day yesterday at the Near East Conference.

Such items as the right of the personnel of the mosques to remove goods and chattels came up for consideration. Untransportable properties, like the mosques themselves, are to be valued and sold and the proceeds, according to the theory of this arrangement, will be turned over to the proper religious institution or other parties.

The discussion which followed, as to exactly how these properties and funds should be handled, showed commendable regard for the practical aspects of the problem and raised again the whole question of whether this proposal should be taken seriously. The difficulties of transporting the number of persons involved with their movable effects and debiting and crediting property values to their individual accounts are obvious.

It seems possible that this full and lengthy discussion, showing an unending variety of complications in the scheme, may really be a praiseworthy effort to get rid of it by the process of "reduction ad absurdum."

It is known, of course, that Lord Curzon only considered the proposition because with the other Allies and America withholding dependable assurance, support for joint action in the exchange of populations seemed preferable to the other probable alternative that the people be driven out or killed.

The draft of the treaty is reported to be getting on, though, like the rest of the conference, it is held up temporarily, due to the absence of M. Bombard and a number of French financial experts, and also Mr. Waite, representing the British Treasury, who have gone to Paris to confer with the French Government.

ACTION TAKEN ON 48-HOUR BILL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18 (Special)—An attempt to bring out the 48-hour bill was lost in the lower house yesterday, when the Speaker, Philip C. O'Neil, ruled that the bill was not debatable, and not having been considered by a committee, was referred to the Republican majority. A third independent explained that if it were a matter of voting for or against the bill he would vote in favor of it, but that he believed he was voting properly when he voted to sustain the chair.

Coal-Tax Collection

Until now, seemingly, they have hesitated to interfere with the work of the mines. After they ordered the mine owners twice without success to recommend coal deliveries to France, it is incomprehensible why the issue is now a requisition order instead of taking the steps they threatened.

The plan to collect the coal tax has been dropped since the Germans have refused to carry on negotiations with the French concerning coal deliveries against cash payment by the Allies, after they received a counter order from the federal coal commissioner. It had been intended to use part of the tax to pay for the coal. The coal tax, a French official stated, might be collected later in the form of a sanction. The German mine owners and

the miners have been told that the tax will be collected by the French.

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JURY SITUATION REVELATIONS OF ATTORNEY AROUSE CITIZENS

Corruption Charges in Report of J. Weston Allen Indicate Amazing Conditions

Public attention that extends beyond the borders of Massachusetts has been arrested by the revelations of alleged corruption and bribery and jury-fixing in Suffolk County made by J. Weston Allen, retiring Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, in his annual report filed with the Legislature last night. Today the law-abiding citizens of the Commonwealth are aroused by the report of the man who has served as their chief law officer for the last three years of how amazing conditions hinder the administration of justice in the capital city of the State.

Mr. Allen's last report returns a bill of indictment against the jury system as it now exists and is administered in Suffolk County. The Attorney-General supports his charges with citation of his experience with grand juries called to obtain criminal action in the cases growing out of the removal and disbarment of Joseph C. Pelletier, former district attorney of Suffolk, to attain similar action against officials responsible for the failure of five Boston trust companies and to bring to justice other offenders against the law.

"Corcoran Confession"

The report makes public for the first time a part of the alleged "Corcoran confession" made by William J. Corcoran, former district attorney of Suffolk, on the evening before Mr. Pelletier was to take the stand in his own defense in the disbarment proceedings, following which the accused district attorney stood mute in the court. That part of the confession included by Mr. Allen in his report relates to the Berman case, which was one of those presented to the recent grand jury for indictment, and on which no bill was returned.

According to the confession, Daniel H. Coakley, associate of Mr. Pelletier, declared that the Suffolk grand jury was "eating out of his hand." He outlined a plan by which indictments would be returned against Mr. Allen and three justices of the Supreme Court, thus delaying action against Mr. Pelletier.

After marshaling the story of his experience with juries, both grand and petit, during the past months, Mr. Allen declares that conditions exist which must be remedied. He therefore recommends that a commission be appointed by the chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, or alternatively, provided for by statute to consist of a Supreme Court justice, a Superior Court justice, the clerk of the Supreme Court and two paid members selected by them, to select qualified persons for the jury lists and give real effect to the requirement that jurors shall be of "good moral character and sound judgment, and free from legal exemptions."

Jury System Defects

The question of defects in administration of the jury system, Mr. Allen assures the Legislature, is the most important subject presented for its consideration. It arises from the fact that although corruption in the administration of the office of district attorney of Suffolk and in the operation of five closed trust companies has been disclosed, those responsible have been able to escape punishment through their ability to prevent indictments by the grand jury." Mr. Allen points out that the defects lie in the methods by which the grand and petit juries are selected, "of which these sinister forces continue to avail themselves."

To illustrate the operation of the grand juries, Mr. Allen cites the cases referred to him by the bank commissioners against the officials of certain of the closed trust companies. The evidence, which the Attorney-General declares was enough to indict, was presented to the grand jury in the case of the Hanover Trust Company and no bill was returned. To a subsequent grand jury the evidence against officials of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company were presented and indictments were returned.

Considering the case strong enough against the Hanover, Mr. Allen says that he re-presented it to the new jury, with an immediate change in attitude on the part of that body. This was attempted again before a third jury which had returned indictments, with repetition of the change in attitude. Further, Mr. Allen states, while the evidence in the Hanover case was being presented several members of the jury told him that it was useless to continue because no indictments would be returned.

Ponzi Case Is Cited

The Attorney-General cites the case in which no indictments were returned against Charles Ponzi, "wildcat" financier, as further evidence of the breaking down in the jury system. The foreman of this jury, he asserts, told him that men totally unfit for service are being drawn on juries.

Driving home his array of evidence that the jury system must be reformed, Mr. Allen cites the action of the last grand jury. To this body were presented seven cases involved in the proceedings which brought about the removal of Mr. Pelletier for official corruption as district attorney. These cases, the report says, were in some instances strengthened by additional evidence, but although they were sufficient to bring a unanimous decision from the Supreme Court, they brought reports of no bill from the special grand jury.

Mr. Allen tells why. He supports by an affidavit the charge that a son-in-law of Mr. Coakley said that there was "a bunch of money" in it for anyone who could reach a member of the grand jury. He alleges that a business associate of Mr. Coakley interviewed a member of the jury and that this associate is known as a "jury fixer"; that the jury members were solicited to vote for Martin J. McGuire for foreman and that those who voted for him voted against indictment; that the queries of certain jurors during presentation of evidence revealed that there had been coaching, and that one of the jurors said

Denis, Mr. Shawn and their associates were able to do the same thing were they so minded. But on this conventional foundation they have succeeded in building a superstructure which is thoroughly new and original. This originality was particularly noticeable in the three dances comprising the Spanish Suite, in which there was just enough use made of the familiar Spanish steps and posturings to preserve a characteristic atmosphere, but in these, formalities were skillfully concealed and idealized. The result was highly imaginative, poetic and fanciful.

"Useless to Proceed"

On this point Mr. Allen says: Before any vote had been taken in the question of general conspiracy several of the jurors informed me that they were satisfied that, because of what occurred within, and without the jury room, it would be useless to proceed further and that they were prepared to so inform the court, as they were convinced that no indictments would be returned, no matter what further evidence might be presented.

In view of this information, which confirmed my own opinion that the grand jury were not considering the evidence on its merits, I did not present any further cases after the evidence in these seven cases was concluded. I was prepared to present further cases, but the grand jury, in the Supreme Judicial Court, and on which the court found Pelletier guilty and other cases which were not known to me at the time of that hearing, in three of which the sum extorted, according to the evidence, was \$400,000.

After these jurors had appeared in court and stated that from what had been said to them they were satisfied with the action of the grand jurors and what had been said, they were of the opinion that the purpose for which the grand jury had been called would not be served by continuing in further session and had requested that the jury be discharged, before any vote had been presented and without any request having been made on my behalf that the vote should be reported. I discharged the grand jury.

Other Recommendations

While the question of the jury service and the administration of justice dominates his report, Mr. Allen devotes some consideration to other details, some of them of a mechanically legal nature. He renews his recommendation for an unpaid judicial council which shall sit to study the workings of the judicial system and recommend changes and legislation.

On the question of prohibition enforcement, Mr. Allen is particularly emphatic. He makes recommendations that the state law be brought into conformity with the federal law in the matter of prohibition enforcement, that a law be passed for bidding transportation of, or in possession with intent to transport, intoxicating liquor and that manufacture of intoxicating liquor with intent to sell be prohibited in Massachusetts.

Discussing prohibition enforcement, Mr. Allen pointed out that Massachusetts and Maryland are the only two states which have not enacted prohibition enforcement codes. He said:

Additional legislation is imperatively needed to meet the grave situation in this Commonwealth, which is fostering respect for law and encouraging those who are spreading the propaganda of nullification. At the present time the federal prohibition enforcement agents, about 30 in number during the past year, are too few to afford complete enforcement of the state and local police and officials to the number of about 4000 are without authority to require obedience to the law of the land.

Enforcement Law Needed

Mr. Allen pointed out that the rejection of the prohibition enforcement code upon referendum last November has led many to believe that the law can now be violated, asserting that such a condition will lead to nullification and "invite the bootlegger from other jurisdictions to come here to ply his trade without molestation." He declared that it is safe to assume that the majority of the people believe in enforcement of law. Edwin U. Curtis, when Police Commissioner of Boston, emphasized the need of enforcement by the State, and last year in his address to the Legislature Governor Cox brought this out even more emphatically.

The Attorney-General urged the making of a legal definition of intoxicating liquor uniform in the State and Nation to the end that co-operation in enforcement may be obtained. He urged that the enforcement be directed particularly against those engaged in the business of manufacturing, selling and transporting liquor illegally. Similarly, he declared, the drinking of liquor at public banquets will be most effectively curtailed by directing legislation at inn keepers who violate the terms of their licenses.

Legislation Is Needed

Mr. Allen declared that it was the unanimous opinion of all at the recent conference of district attorneys and district attorneys-elect, that additional legislation is needed. In one particular, he said, the statute relating to the transportation of intoxicating liquor should be returned to the process of codification. Such a provision was favored by these law officers, he said, as well as a law prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquor with intent to sell.

MUSIC

Denishawn Dancers

Ruth St. Denis with Ted Shawn and the Denishawn Dancers danced last evening at the Boston Opera House. The program was varied, passing from "visualizations" of the first movement of Beethoven's "Sonata Pathétique," Chopin's "Revolutionary" Etude, and Schumann's "Soaring," through Spanish Suite and a prehistoric Mexican ballet to various dances of the Orient. The program gave pleasure from beginning to end, not only as a mere entertainment but also by its appeal to the artistic sense. This was not an evening of the mere meaningless caperings so often associated with the term "gymnastic dancing." It was an exposition of an art which is highly original in conception and execution yet for all that an art whose technique is securely founded on a classical basis. Just as the Russians were able to dance a French ballet in the conventional manner, so, we venture to hazard the guess, would Miss St.

FARM EDUCATION NEED IS STRESSED

Various Committees Report to Main Body of New England Agricultural Conference

The reports of the various committees appointed to consider and lay out a program of constructive work in the 10-year agricultural program adopted by the New England Agricultural Conference, were delivered to the conference in Horticultural Hall this morning.

President Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College submitted the report on education in which he stressed the need of farm education for the young men who have been raised in the country. Intelligence, to make a good economic life, was one of the needs of farm families, he said, and the best method of getting organized activity in the social life on the farm was through the church, schools and farm organizations. Trained experts were needed in all branches of farm work, to devote their time to investigations, that at the end of a 10-year period, their experiences and investigations might be of great value to the working farmer.

Trained Men Needed

Business men are seeking trained men, he said, and the farmer ought to have them, too, at his disposal, although probably this would have to be accomplished by public management or through co-operation. The Legislature should appropriate 1 cent for each inhabitant of the state in each New England state and the Federal Government should do the same, in order to supply these experts to investigate and study the needs of the farmers.

The co-operation organization committee was represented by Summer R. Parker of the State Agricultural College, and he advocated state laws, alike in all states of New England, to facilitate the working of co-operative societies which are attempting to aid the farmers in their problems.

The committee on fruit products admitted that the fruit industry was making its first bid for public favor in competition with California fruits, by new methods of harvesting and packing. It was advocated that the public and governmental bodies of the New England states should aid the New England states should aid in the quick marketing and transportation of all perishable fruits, to the end that New England should, as soon as possible, be in line to compete with western fruit growers.

That the bee industry is pretty well organized in New England was the gist of the report of the committee on bees raising. It was suggested, however, that an organization of all the bee raisers in New England be formed, the better to develop a larger market for honey and to exchange information on the raising and upkeep of bees. A clearing house for the marketing of New England honey was suggested.

In commenting upon the report that a personal misunderstanding between him and the prohibition director had been responsible for his transfer, Mr. Roberts said:

"Any difference between Mr. Potter and me was purely an administrative one. I have the highest personal regard for Mr. Potter, and I carry no grudge with me as I go back to my former work in the estate tax division."

Aroostook County Methods

Maine potatoes was the subject of the report of the committee on potatoes. The Aroostook County farmers had an organization of their own, the report stated, that it would be well for all farming communities to look into. Increased consumption of potatoes was to be brought about by publicity,

Washington Observations

Washington, Jan. 18.

FEW Americans ever had to their credit the cosmopolitan experiences of George Horton, consultant at Smyrna, now on leave in Washington. Into 17 years in the underpaid employ of Uncle Sam Mr. Horton has crowded a record of hard service. President Roosevelt sent him as consul-general to Athens in 1905, and during the Taft Administration he was transferred to Salonic and later to Smyrna. After the United States entered the war in 1917, he was sent back to Salonic, because of its political importance to the allied cause. In May, 1919, he was restored to his old post at Smyrna, which he still holds. He kept the Stars and Stripes flying during the recent sacking of the city by the Turk. While America was a neutral, Consul-General Horton at Smyrna looked after the interests of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania. He was the busiest man in Asia Minor.

♦ ♦ ♦

Viscount Burnham, one of London's great newspaper magnates, is coming to the United States for a visit. He is the proprietor and publisher of The Daily Telegraph. Lord Burnham carries the initials "C. H." after his name, meaning Companion of Honor, one of the titles established during the war for particularly meritorious service in the British cause. The West Indies is Lord Burnham's only port of call on our side of the Atlantic besides New York. He is en route to India to attend a British Imperial Press Conference and will discuss Empire publicity affairs with the Jamaicans and the Bermudans. The Pilgrims of America, Chauncey M. Depew president, will entertain Lord Burnham in New York on Jan. 23.

♦ ♦ ♦

Certain Republican leaders affirm, averse and aver that Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Senator-elect from New York, is really a G. O. P. man, though he won as a Democrat in the "Al Smith landslide." Said Republicans assert that Dr. Copeland became Mayor of Ann Arbor in 1901 on their ticket and claim, too, that he voted for Harding and Coolidge in 1920. Dr. Copeland, who calls himself an ophthalmologist, ought to bring some useful knowledge of foreign affairs into the Senate. Following his graduation from the University of Michigan, he took post-graduate courses in England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium, and is a master of the languages of those countries. He has been abroad as a delegate to many foreign medical congresses.

James M. Beck, Solicitor-General,

has just closed the argument before the Supreme Court of one of the unusual cases that now and then are brought before our tribunal of last resort. It concerns the attempt of a high-caste Hindu to retain American citizenship under naturalization. His name is Bhagat Singh Thind. He was naturalized over the objection of the United States in Oregon in November, 1920. Thind claims he is a white person within the meaning of our naturalization statutes. Uncle Sam denies the contention. In a brief mingling power and eloquence Solicitor-General Beck quotes Edmund Burke's celebrated address in the House of Lords at the trial of Warren Hastings, in which Burke converted the claims of Indians to be ranked as white men. The present case is not unlike the Japanese case recently decided in the Supreme Court adversely to the Japanese petitioner's contention that he was a "free white person."

♦ ♦ ♦

Future citizens of the District of Columbia—the high school boys and girls of Washington—are alive to the necessities and aspirations of the community in which they belong. The English class of the third-year at Central High School this week held a debate on the venerable question of the District's right to suffrage. The boys and girls who advanced the affirmative side of the issue won. They stressed the point that taxation without representation is as unjust today as it was in Patrick Henry's time.

♦ ♦ ♦

The accession of the United States Chamber of Commerce to the International Labor Office at Geneva as a full-fledged associate is another American link with the activities of the League of Nations. The Labor Office is not per se a League institution, but it is an outgrowth of it, as its headquarters at Geneva, and, of course, enjoys close connection with the League. For three years Ernest Greenwood, American representative of the I. L. O., has been working to interest the foremost business interests of the United States in its work. America now "sits in" at the Labor Office just as we "sit in" at the World Court of Arbitration at The Hague—another League creation—in the person of John Bassett Moore.

F. W. W.

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CINCINNATI

EMERGENCY LAWS EXTENSION FAVERED

Two Rent Regulations Established in War-Time Likely to Be Continued

Pointing out that the housing shortage, while somewhat mitigated by construction activity, has not yet resulted in lowered rents, and that there is still evidence of attempts to exorbitantly increase rents, Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the special Massachusetts Commission on the Needs of Life, appeared today before the Legislative committee on Judiciary to urge continuation of certain of the emergency rent laws.

After the hearing the committee voted unanimously to report favorably on extending to May 1, 1924, two of three laws advocated by Mr. Hultman in his remarks: One enabling courts to grant a tenant a discretionary stay in eviction proceedings up to six months, and another penalizing landlords who wilfully or intentionally fail to furnish the tenant with adequate heat or other conveniences for which he pays. Mr. Hultman also urged extension of the law requiring a 30-day notice to terminate a tenancy at will.

Barrier to Readjustment

Mr. Hultman told the committee that liquidation of building costs is the greatest barrier to general readjustment in rents. Those controlling building supplies, he said, fully realize that the tremendous demand for material and labor offer opportunity to keep prices up. There is also a shortage of skilled building artisans.

On the other hand, Mr. Hultman pointed out, there has been a building activity during 1922 practically double that of 1921. This has mitigated the shortage and pressures return of competition to the market.

Supporting his claim that the laws should be kept on the state statutes for a year more at least, Mr. Hultman said:

While the commission believes that the present emergency rent laws are sufficient, it desires to continue for a certain class of cases which are extremely aggravating to the public and in regard to which the commission is impotent. For instance, last fall, a large Boston and Brookline apartment property, housing more than 30 families, was sold for \$180,000. The new owner claimed that he paid \$282,000 for the property. The new owner immediately increased all rents to cover the claimed appreciation in value of \$117,000 in one week. The commission refused to accept the new owner's claim and proceeded to evict the tenants. After a public hearing in this case over to the Attorney-General. The commission can only find the facts, and the emergency rent laws do not afford protection to tenants against this class of unscrupulous landlords.

Mortgaged Above Valuation

Another case that is now pending before the Commission is of a property in Somerville with an assessed value of \$9,500 on which there are the following mortgages:

First mortgage	\$42,000
Second mortgage	6,000
Third mortgage	8,000
Fourth mortgage	10,425
Total.....	\$66,425

On Dec. 1, the day the new owner took possession, rents were increased \$10 a month.

It is almost a physical impossibility for tenants to move this winter, yet some landlords are attempting to take advantage of this situation to make unjust increases in rents. In view of the fact that in general present rental charges show an excellent rate on the real value of real estate, the inhuman practice of increasing rents under existing conditions is intolerable.

It is the opinion of the commission that emergency rent and housing laws which were intended for temporary relief to the tenant should not be allowed to lapse on July 1, 1923, when the Legislature will not be in session. The so-called "rent increase" law has outlived its usefulness in the present form. The commission has not been able to find a single case where it has been invoked by a tenant

GREEK REFUGEES AGAINST CHANGING PEOPLES IN LEVANT

Country-Wide Protest Planned
—Col. Plastiras Evolves National Revival Plan

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Jan. 18.—Next Sunday manifestations will be held all over Greece by refugees protesting against the Lausanne Conference project for exchanging inhabitants. With a view to making substantial efforts toward a national revival, Colonel Plastiras lately presented a program urging national salvation, social peace, an economic revival, and a political renaissance.

For the national salvation leagues are being organized all over Greece, aiming at the routing out of Constantinism, the abolition of personal parties and factions, and the ending of internal dissensions. The leagues do not represent any specified party. They take their members from all parties approving their program. The league plan is a new kind of Fascism.

National salvation, explained Colonel Plastiras, has been pursued diplomatically and militarily by the most able politicians selected to represent Greece abroad. A well organized army is courageously and vigilantly guarding the Thracian frontiers for the country's security. Social peace is being closely looked after by limiting responsibility for disasters to first rate culprables only and extending amnesty to others, by reorganizing the State Departments and dispensing justice to all equally.

The economic revival constitutes the most vital duty of the revolutionary government. It would consider its task finished when replaced by wise politicians, animated with the same spirit.

All are expected to push on the fight by revolution and the new movement considers it its sacred duty to devote itself to animating the masses with enthusiasm and inspiring in them faith in victory.

The catchword of the revolution is "salvation and renaissance."

After the Turkish demand for an indemnity was considered by the Cabinet, it was officially declared that Greece will not yield, preferring war to submission. All the press is urging the Government to take energetic action, declaring the country cannot sign its "economic death."

GOV. SMITH GRANTS J. J. LARKIN PARDON

Believes Two Years in Prison
Expiates Offense

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—James J. Larkin, the Irish agitator who has served two years of a five-year prison term after conviction on a criminal anarchy charge, was pardoned yesterday by Gov. Alfred E. Smith.

The action was a sequel to a hearing on Jan. 9, when a delegation of Larkin's friends, including Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney, pleaded for clemency. In announcing his decision, Governor Smith issued a memorandum explaining that the statute on which Larkin was convicted defined criminal anarchy as the doctrine "that organized government should be overthrown by force or violence . . . or by unlawful means." Larkin, he said, joined in issuing the manifesto of the left wing of the Socialist Party, which counseled a dictatorship of the proletariat. He added:

"My present action in no way involves the slightest agreement with this manfest, or with any other dictatorship of the proletariat, or of any other section of the community. In a free democracy we know no dictatorships and we endure none. . . . Likewise I condemn the project to coerce political action by any such method as the calling of general strikes."

I partake Larkin, therefore, not because of agreement with his views, but despite my disagreement with them. He already has served over two years in prison. This, in my judgment, fully expiates his offense. The State of New York does not ask vengeance and the ends of justice have already been amply met."

SCHOONER DORIN TO BE RELEASED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18.—The British schooner Dorin brought to this city yesterday from Newport, R. I., whence it had been taken after being picked up in a disabled condition off Nantucket last Sunday by the United States coastguard cutter Tampa, cannot be held by the prohibition authorities here inasmuch as the craft was picked up in waters beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, according to Collector of the Port Flitzimmons.

Mr. Flitzimmons said that the vessel's papers are in order and show that Nassau, and not New York was her port of destination. For these reasons, the port collector said, the boat will be allowed to proceed on her way as soon as it has been refitted and provisioned.

SCHOOL DENTAL BILL DEFEATED

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 18 (Special)—A bill filed by W. F. Woodward of Multnomah County, member of the state legislature, to establish dental clinics in the public schools of Oregon and to compel pupils to undergo treatment therein was defeated 44 to 13 in the lower House of the Oregon Legislature yesterday.

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SUITS OVERCOATS
SHIRTS HATS NECKWEAR
Now in Force



RAWLINGS AGNEW & LANG
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327 Euclid Ave., Cleveland



An Excavation at Carthage

EXCAVATIONS AT CARTHAGE ARE DESCRIBED BY DIRECTOR

Count Byron Khun de Prorok Tells Boston Society of Recent Archaeological Discoveries

Norton Memorial lecturer by the Archaeological Institute of America. His lectures are illustrated by Carthaginian relics and what are believed to be the first archaeological motion pictures ever taken.

An Early Advertisement

"The story of Carthage is to be found in her lamps," said Count de Prorok. "Even the lamps which date back as far as 700 B. C. show

Some results of recent excavations at Carthage, whose history lies hidden within its ancient lamps, coins, and reliques, were described by Count Byron Khun de Prorok, director of archaeological excavations in Carthage, to an audience in Pratt Lecture Hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, yesterday afternoon. The lecture was under the auspices of the Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.

In Carthage thousands of unearthed treasures prove that many years before Christ an early civilization enjoyed a high order of art. A Carthage which no longer owes its origin to the traditional Dido is proved to have been founded by the Egyptians. The excavations, adding to the store of knowledge about the ancient peoples, are being conducted by the French Government. In telling of his work, Count Prorok says:

"My mission is to enliven the study of archaeology, to convince the college and university student that this subject has no dull aspects, but holds within itself the romance of past civilizations. It is the most fascinating study in the world, this startlingly intimate glimpse of 'other times, other customs.' It grips and absorbs one as no fiction could ever do, for it is the marvelous romance of reality. I have come to the United States for two reasons. I feel that the American university student will be responsive to my efforts to prove the interest of this vast subject, and I want to do whatever is within my power to establish a scientific unity between America and France."

Count de Prorok, who spent three

years exploring northern Africa, has traveled 8000 miles during his two-month stay in the United States and he delivered 50 lectures at colleges and universities. Recently he was elected

Lamps of later periods and different types of those introduced by the early Roman conquerors, then the types used by the Vandals, and successively the early Christian, Byzantine and Arabic lamps.

"Those of the early Christian period are especially interesting, in that they help confirm a fact which we have established—namely, that there are in Carthage more early Christian ruins than anywhere else in the world. Evidence

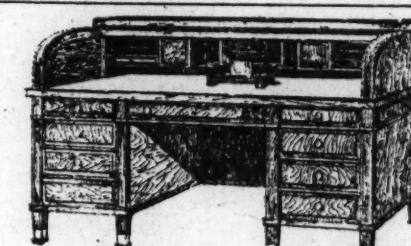
that the civilization had attained a high measure of art and refinement of living. Commercial astuteness is indicated in many of the advertisements inscribed on these early lamps. One which is obviously of the period 150 B. C. has written on it clearly, 'Please Buy Our Lamps—Cheapest in Carthage.'

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THE KNICKERBOCKER STORAGE CO.
7726 Detroit Ave. Hamlet 12
CLEVELAND, OHIO

OUR GOOD FORTUNE
A fine tribute to the beauty, dignity and strength of American Black Walnut is its decided preference as a trim for most modern office buildings.

At this time we are especially fortunate in being able to supply furniture to match this popular finish at reasonable prices.



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A fine tribute to the beauty, dignity and strength of American Black Walnut is its decided preference as a trim for most modern office buildings.

At this time we are especially fortunate in being able to supply furniture to match this popular finish at reasonable prices.

The RANDOLPH DESK Co.
Business Furniture of Quality

1859 PROSPECT AVENUE, CLEVELAND, TELEPHONE, PROSPECT 2180

denise is to be found of the basilicas of 11 Christian churches of this first period, and among the important discoveries made in the buried capital are specimens of lamps which were used to illuminate the prisons of the martyrs.

Dido Legend Discredited

"In tracing the history of Carthage by her goddesses one confirms again this fact that Christianity was early and firmly entrenched in this ancient city. Some of the most exquisite and idealized carvings of the face of Mary are to be found among the ruins. The numerous representations of Isis, however, which are among the excavations of the earliest period, substantiate our proof that in prehistoric times Carthage was settled by Egyptians. The legend of Queen Dido is purely mythical and is exploded by our recent discoveries.

"Among other excavations have been the tombs of members of Hannibal's family and great quantities of teeth from the elephants which were an important factor of Hannibal's army; the famous baths of Gergulus, thousands of coins, in gold, silver, and bronze, urns, masks, jewels, and a Carthaginian arsenal containing sling-shots of stone and lead. The famous Temple of Tanit, containing the altar of Baal Moloch, dating from 1400 B. C., was unearthed."

During his lecture tour of the United States Count de Prorok has raised sufficient money to finance another expedition to Carthage which is being arranged for him by the French Government.

"In lecturing I have tried to impress the American people with the tragedy which would be involved in the building of a modern city on the site of ancient Carthage. Modern hotels, casinos, and residences will not compensate for the loss of untold treasures which are still to be unearthed. Happily the French Govern-

ment has control in this matter, and it is a law that wherever an excavation has been sounded, the Government will not allow building to go on. We have taken advantage of this law to the extent of sounding every possible location in Carthage in which there are evidences of buried treasures, and I believe, that it is merely a matter of education to induce the American people to unite with us in protesting against the attempts to build a modern city where the wonders of ancient civilization and prehistoric times yet remain to be unearthed."

A Sunken Treasure Ship

One of the remarkable pieces of work for which Count de Prorok has been preparing is the raising of a treasure ship, sunk in 60 or 70 feet of water off the coast of Mahdia, about 30 miles south of Carthage. "Undoubtedly valuable works of art are on this treasure ship," he said, "because during the war four statues were washed ashore. We know that the Carthaginians imported their works of art from Greece, and we have evidence that this ship, which contains about a hundred marble and

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

"Snow Bird" Is Produced by Chicago Opera Company

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago, Jan. 16. **SNOW BIRD**, the episode in one act by Theodore Stearns, presented for the first time on any stage by the Chicago Civic Opera Company at the Auditorium, Jan. 13, 1923. The cast:

"Snow Bird," little Tartar girl—Mary McCormick; The Hermit—Charles Marshall; First Chieftain—Edouard Corvin; Second Chieftain—Milo Luka; The Archpriest—José Mojica; Incidental Dance by Anna Luddmila and Corps de Ballet—Giorgio Polacco Conductor.

In the course of its existence the Chicago Opera Company has made several excursions into English opera. Its most ambitious essay was the production of Victor Herbert's "Natoma," which might have been a success if the libretto had been better than it was. Other compositions, shorter but not sweeter than Mr. Herbert's, were tried out and thereafter departed to the storehouse, that pathetic repository of scenery and properties belonging to operas that have failed. Not discouraged by these untoward happenings to opera in the vernacular, the Chicago organization staged last Saturday a "lyric episode" in one act entitled "Snow Bird," the composition of Theodore Stearns.

Mr. Stearns, who wrote the text as well as the music of his work, had no reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which "Snow Bird" was offered to the world. The scene depicting the rocky and desolate beach of a Siberian shore was admirable. The cast accomplished work which must have met with nothing but gratitude from the composer. Mr. Polacco directed the orchestra and performed that labor with as much care and skill as if the production had been one of a new composition by Puccini. Nor had Mr. Stearns any cause for lamentation as to the reception of his music by the house.

The Plot

"Snow Bird" relates the story of a Tartar girl, rescued from Chinese slavery by a mysterious personage, who turns out to be a young prince in the disguise of a hermit. Having had differences with his father, a Mongolian potentate, the prince had fled to the wilds, wherein Mr. Stearns discovers him rescuing the maiden. After more or less romantic passages between rescuer and rusee, the latter begs from her hero an amulet which had been one of the royal treasures of his father. This exchange brings Mr. Stearns' composition to an untimely close, for presently three Tartar chieftains and an archer appear upon the scene, and, as they are searching for the prince—who temporarily is absent looking for an abode for his newly found Snow Bird—they come upon the girl. Recognizing the amulet, the Tartar emissaries believing that harm has come to their liege's son, make an end of Snow Bird's experiences and the disguised hermit, appearing at that moment, discovers that his romance is no more. Having sung his farewell strain to Snow Bird, the prince departs for home and a father's reconciliation.

Scored With Skill

From a theatrical point of view, Mr. Stearns' opera—which endures for only 35 minutes—would have been benefited by a stronger story and more action. No dramatic composition can be stronger than its "book," else Weber's "Euryanthe" and Schubert's "Rosamund" would still be holding the stage. The music of "Snow Bird" contains some beautiful moments. Its creator understands the advantage of melodic inspiration, and this was set forth with real charm in the song which the Tartar girl sang about the snowflakes. A restless atmosphere was conveyed to the whole by the unceasing employment of that species of harmony which is regarded as "modern." Used with reticence, this harmony—as Puccini showed in his "Madam Butterfly"—may be made fascinating to the ear, but a score super-saturated with it is likely to be a bore. There were moments in that by Mr. Stearns in which one longed for a diatonic scale. A word of admiration must be given to the composer's handling of the orchestra. "Snow Bird" is scored with more than ordinary skill and with delightful appreciation of color and effect.

The opera was sung with considerable excellence. Miss Mary McCormick, who had been heard previously with only indifferent success in other operas, brought about the most convincing interpretation of her character in the music of "Snow Bird." While it is true that historically Miss McCormick's principal function was to sit upon a rock, it is also true that the young soprano caught the atmosphere of pathos and ingenuousness which Mr. Stearns intended her character should have. Her Snow Bird was an appealing figure and its music was sung with beauty of tone and charm of style. Charles Marshall was effective in the part of the hermit-prince—a part which the librettist did not see as clearly as that of the Tartar maiden—and his singing was grateful to the ear.

Operatic Revivals

Operatic revivals of last week included Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" and Flotow's "Martha." Neither of those compositions had been heard in Chicago for a considerable time. "La Forza del Destino" is a rather flaccid creation with something of the flavor of "La Traviata" and with a plot which only a connoisseur with plenty of time and patience could hope to understand. Mr. Panizza, who directed the orchestra, and his conductors on the stage—Rosa Raisa, Giacomo Rimini, Giulio Crimi, Irene Pavloska and others—did their best to put the breath of life into Verdi's work, but it would seem that "La Forza del Destino" is not for long continued popularity.

"Martha," on the other hand, won instant approval. A fastidious and earnest lover of music may, perhaps, regard Flotow's opera with much the same disdain with which a Shakespearean specialist may regard a comedy culminated by stirring climaxes,

after many years the tunes of "Martha" still have attraction for the ear. Mmes. Mason and Bourskaya, respectively the Martha and Nancy of the production, sang with excellent skill and spirit and Mr. Schipa brought down the house with his "M'Appari" in the third act. Whoever hit upon the happy notion of giving "Martha" deserves, and probably has received, the thanks of those who sit in the high places of the company's directorate.

Detroit Symphony Gives a Faust Program

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 13 (Special Correspondence)—An assortment of "Faust" selections was chosen for the seventh pair of Detroit Symphony concerts, given Jan. 11 and 12. The soloist was Richard Crooks, and the Orpheus Men's Chorus assisted in the Liszt Symphony, given for the first time in Detroit. The program:

Wagner—"A Faust Overture."

Gounod—Cavatina, "Salut, demeure chaste et pure," from "Faust," Act II.

Berlioz—Extracts from "The Damnation of Faust":

(a) Dance of the Sylphs.

(b) Rakoczy March.

Liszt—"Faust Fantasy in Three Character-Pictures (after Goethe), for orchestra, men's chorus, and tenor solo.

Nothing much can be said in favor of the Wagner Overture, which is not an overture at all but was intended as a first movement to a "Faust" Symphony. It has a tentative sound and one feels that the master was groping for an expression of his own unsettled condition at the time of its composition.

The orchestra did some of its finest work in the "Dance of the Sylphs," which was played with fascinating delicacy. The stirring Rakoczy March was given with excellent spirit, and while more restrained than is usual, it suffered not at all by being less noisy at the end.

The Liszt symphony is undeniably too long, especially the middle movement. If simple Gretchen had appeared less dull to the composer, he might have treated her portrayal more naturally and with less conscious effort. In the words of the program notes—the movement is "replete with maidenly sweetness."

It is in the Mephistopheles movement that the real import of the work comes forth, and as it culminates in the epilogue for tenor and men's chorus a beautiful and convincing effect is achieved. The Orpheus Club did excellently, singing with splendid quality and true intonation.

The bright spot in the evening's program was the singing of Richard Crooks, who won acclaim with the purity and natural beauty of his voice. The young man is innately musical, and his interpretation of the Cavatina brought forth such a tumult of applause as to delay the progress of the program many minutes.

Toscha Seidel Soloist With Cleveland Symphony

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The ninth program given this season by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra was marked by a remarkably fine interpretation of the Rachmaninoff Second Symphony by Nikolai Sokoloff and his men, and further was made memorable by a brilliant presentation of the Bruch G Minor Concerto by Toscha Seidel.

It often has been said that in the interpretation of the later Russians Mr. Sokoloff has found his particular métier, and it cannot be gainsaid that in the setting forth of the music of Rachmaninoff he has few, if any peers. At any rate he gave a stirring reading of the beautiful E minor symphony. Especially pleasing was the lyrical adagio movement. The orchestra played with unerring precision and with fine delicacy of shading. The pianissimos were in vivid contrast to the well built up crescendos, and Mr. Sokoloff with his baton wove a fabric of tonal beauty, splashed with gorgeous colors through to the magnificent finale climax.

Mr. Seidel, a violinist who has won unusual success, revealed new beauties in the much heard Bruch number. He displayed a flawless technique, of course. Possessing a tone of unusual resonance and of remarkable beauty, he played with a verve that quite captivated his hearers. He was given most discriminatingly restrained support by Mr. Sokoloff.

The sonorous Blitz "Patrie" overture, with its tonal splendor, was a fitting final number.

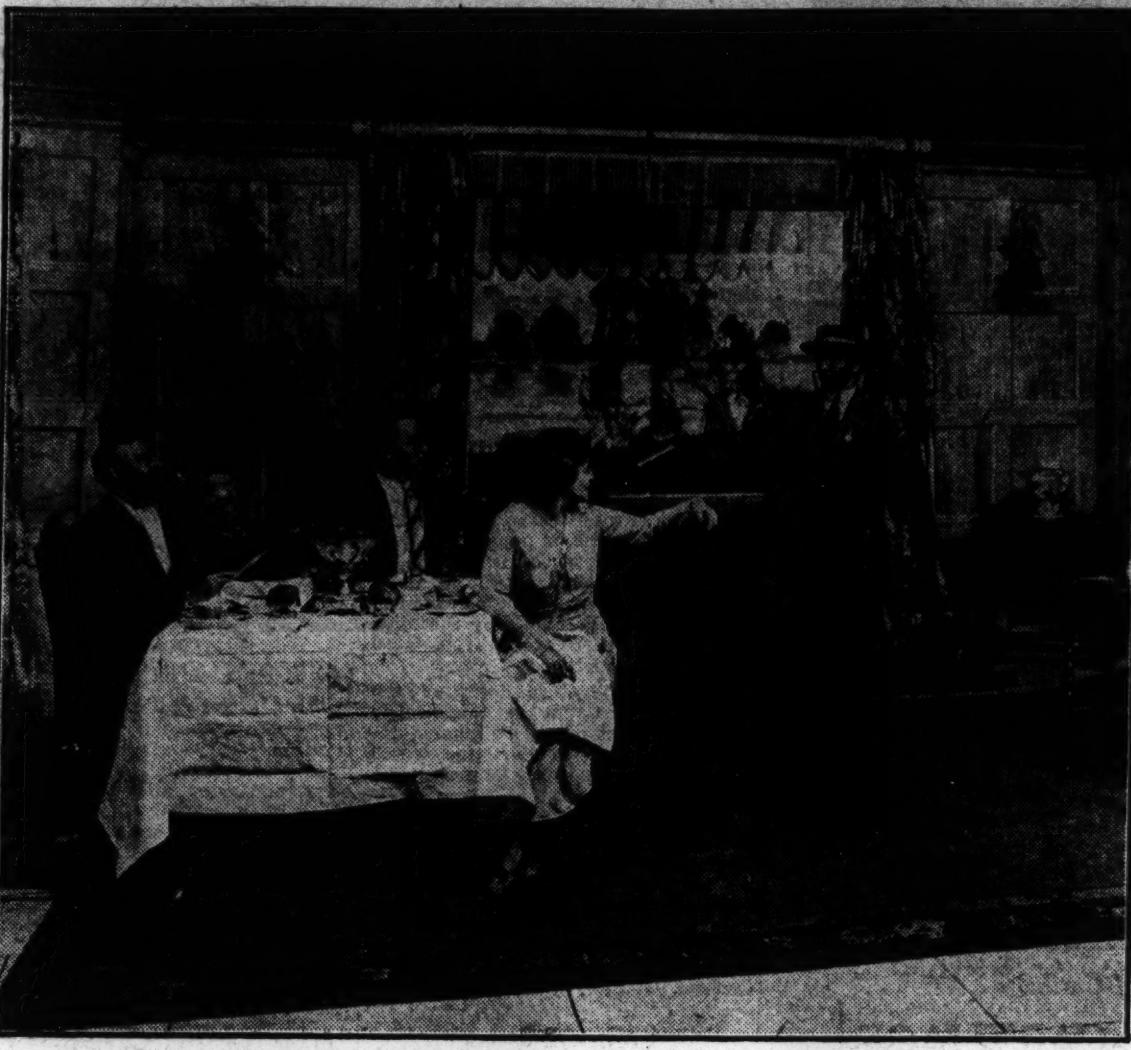
The Los Angeles Trio

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Notwithstanding the accomplished readings the Los Angeles trio (May Macdonald Hope, piano; Calmon Lubovski, violin, and Ilya Bronson, cello) gave to the Vln-D'Indy trio in B flat major and to the Sonata No. 2 in C major by Ernest Dohnányi, yet Dvořák's less pretentious "Dumky" trio made the most lasting, because most human impression, as clearly as that of the Tartar maiden—and his singing was grateful to the ear.

Mr. Stearns' intention that character should have, Her Snow Bird was an appealing figure and its music was sung with beauty of tone and charm of style. Charles Marshall was effective in the part of the hermit-prince—a part which the librettist did not see as clearly as that of the Tartar maiden—and his singing was grateful to the ear.

Mr. Stearns' work, that of a strong personality, rich in workmanship, serious, loses by a certain prevalence of episodic nature in mood and thematic treatment. It is forceful music, at times even compelling, yet rarely offering anything in the nature of a deep message. The scherzo and the slow movement ("Chant d'Elégiaque") because unified in mood, are most satisfying; otherwise one senses struggle without great attainment of inner and outer expression. Harmonically the work is of the César Franck type. Rhythmically it is virile, but also rather broken up. Particularly the piano part is exceedingly difficult and often almost ungrateful, in view of its requirements as to technique.

Dohnányi's radiates a certain surface appeal. It is more melodious and more lyric than the D'Indy opus, but also much more conventional in thought and expression. But for emotional warmth, little would reveal the Hungarian nationality of the composer. Here, too, one notices passing moods, rather than extensive continuities culminated by stirring climaxes,



Photograph by Foulsham & Sandford, London

Scene in "The Happy Ending" in London
Some Leading Players in Ian Hay's New Comedy. Left to Right—Miles Malleson, John Williams, Ethel Irving and Jean Cadell

Both the D'Indy and the Dohnányi found their first performances here at this concert.

Charles Wakefield Cadman and Princess Tsianina, the Indian soprano, in joint recital, also offered two new songs by the composer, "Tell Her My Lodge is Warm" and "The Cry at Dawn." The first will take its place among our best American Indian song idealizations. "The Cry at Dawn" may prove a popular pendant to Cadman's "At Dawning." Not of Indian character, it breathes the melodic virility of the composer's song and wins through dramatic appeal. Vocal solos from Cadman's opera "Shanevis," and his "Thunderbird" suite, arranged for piano trio from the orchestra score, proved successful blendings of the Indian and the present-day music idiom. Princess Tsianina's singing is warmly sympathetic.

Recital by Mr. Lamond
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 5—Both the "Appassionata" and the C minor, op. 111, sonatas of Beethoven were presented at Frederic Lamond's recital. In the C minor, the majestic phrase as of giants walking was given out with titanic strength and with a sonority of tone which never bordered on the harsh but was always full and round. The Arietta with its long variations was played with beauty and dignity. In the "Appassionata," nobility of performance was still marked, though perhaps in less degree.

Mr. Lamond is undoubtedly in the first rank as a Beethoven interpreter. He has the necessary bold touch, rugged strength and purity of utterance. But the very qualities which serve him in such stead in Beethoven seem rather out of place when applied to Chopin. The velvet-like touch with which Mr. Lamond endows everything, takes him first, hungry but jolly, taking his place in what he fondly imagines to be a bread-line. We laugh heartily at his discomfiture when he finds that it is really a line of men who are looking for work. A wandering preacher tells an apathetic crowd of the power of prayer, and the tramp, his intelligence touched, determines to see if what the preacher says is true. His prayer is answered, by a coincidence. The audience laughs heartily at this. The incident stirs some forgotten belief in the heart of the tramp, and he who came to scoff remains to pray. "After a time," says a sub-title briefly, "he comes to believe in the power of prayer."

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Mildred Davis, who for some time has been playing opposite Harold Lloyd in his comedies, is about to become a star herself. Her new picture is called "Temporary Marie," and is to be made under the direction of Lambert Hillyer. The cast will include Kenneth Harlan, Myrtle Stedman, Tully Marshall, Stuart Holmes and Maude George.

Photoplay Notes
New York, Jan. 16
Special Correspondence

THERE is entertainment with real thought behind it in Will Rogers' little picture, "Fruits of Faith," a Pathé film, used to round out the feature program at the Rialto this week. The Will Rogers picture is only a few reels long. It probably cost much less than the elaborate feature of the program, "Drums of Fate," which whisks us from New York to the heart of Africa and back again at an alarming rate of speed. But for tenderness of treatment, sincerity and humor, the little picture is to be highly commended.

Will Rogers has come to be accepted as one of the true humorists of the screen. His pictures, unless woefully misdirected, are always distinguished by some sincerity of purpose, or some bit of clean rolicking comedy, both of which are always welcomed by his admirers. The story of "Fruits of Faith" is nothing as to plot. The characters are a tramp, played by Mr. Rogers, a baby and a mule. The tramp, whose one ambition in life is to eat a few more meals, is a good deal of attention by a certain ethereal beauty that he has infused in a very commonplace scene—Eight and Broadway, Los Angeles, during the rush hour on a rainy night. It is different because it seems to carry one on to the destination of the scurrying figures past the rain-washed buildings and traffic, to the comfort of unseen home fires.

E. Roscoe Shadrack, managing director of the Otis Art Institute, shows 10 of his sunny and characteristic canvases. His peculiar style of applying his color by stippling gives a vibrant effect to his old California buildings and to his garden and landscape scenes.

Peter Krasnow's thirteen modern paintings strike an almost discordant note in his serene group of landscapists. He is a Russian by birth

but has painted until lately in New York. His decorative effect in composition and his strong pure color had

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Famous Stained Glass Window Factory in Whitefriars Will Soon Be Torn Down

Firm for Which Burne-Jones Supplied Cartoons Moves to New Works Near Harrow

London, Jan. 4
Special Correspondence
WHEN Messrs. James Powell and Sons, makers of stained glass windows, approached Rosetti, so goes the story, with the proposition that he should design a window for them, he replied, "I am sorry I can't. I haven't time, but I know a young man called Jones who will." And the young man called Jones turned up at the glass factory in Tudor Street with a cartoon under his arm. That cartoon, the first that Burne-Jones ever did for a window, now hangs on the wall in one of the firm's showrooms in the premises which they are just about to give up for the new works that they have built near Harrow.

The historic Whitefriars factory of Messrs. Powell has occupied the same site since the end of the seventeenth century, though its coming demolition can hardly be said to be the removal of a landmark, for there is nothing at all to indicate that the gray building between Bouverie Street and Whitefriars Street close to the East Gate of the Temple accommodates the furnaces and the many departments incidental to the various processes of glass making and especially stained glass making. Who would expect to find a glass factory within 100 yards of Fleet Street? Scores of people must pass it, as the writer has done many a time, without dreaming of its existence.

A Monastery Garden

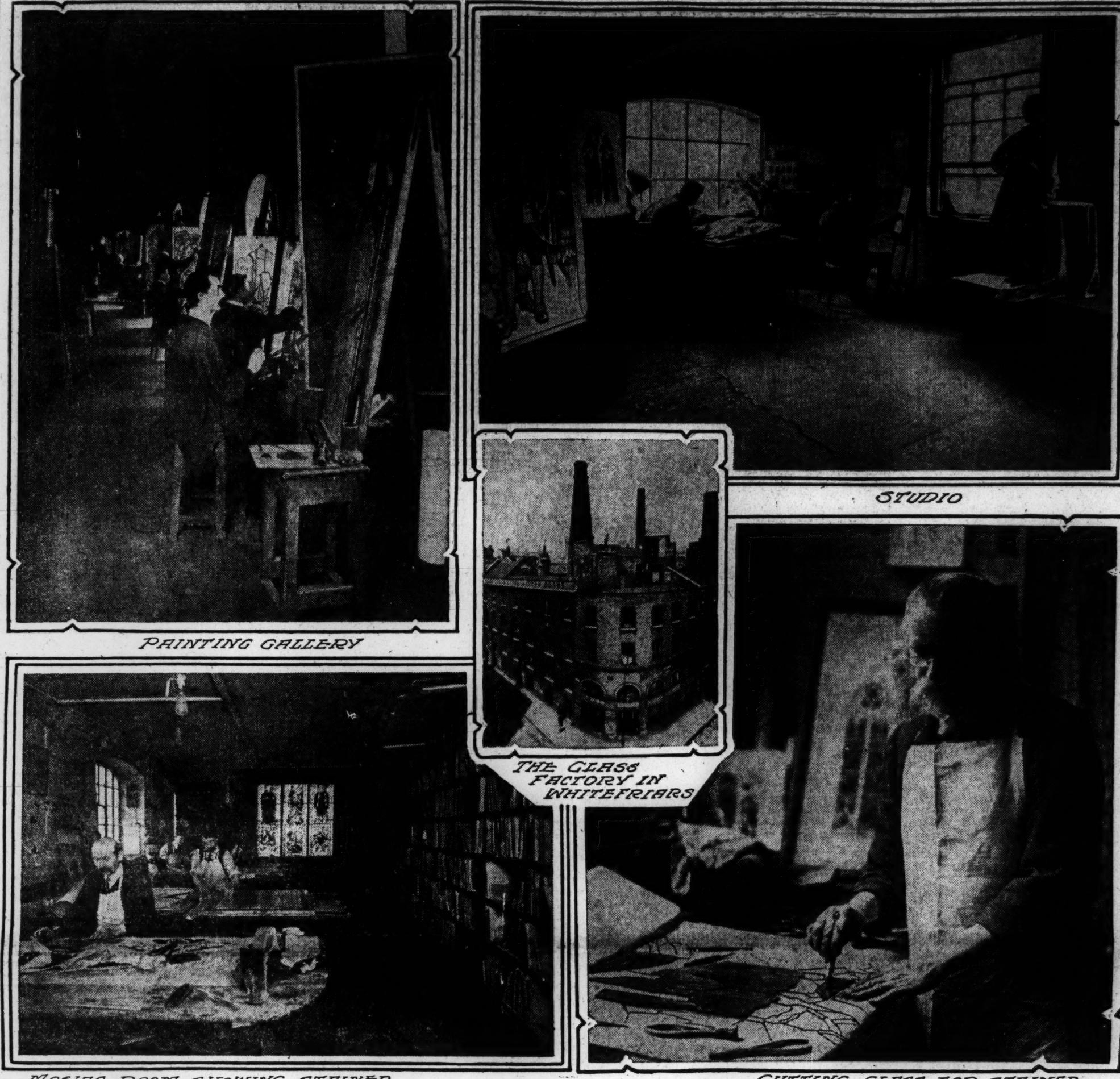
The site was originally the garden of a Carmelite monastery on the banks of the Thames, and in the core of a pier supporting one of the factory chimneys may be seen a piece of the old wall which surrounded this garden. After the dissolution of the monastery the land became the haunt of undesirables, and when they were eventually expelled it had depreciated in value to such an extent, as a result of its bad reputation, that one William Davis was able to purchase it very cheaply for the erection of a glass factory.

Early in the last century it became the property of James Powell, the grandfather and great-grandfather of some of the present directors, who bought it with the idea that, as he expressed it in a letter in the possession of the family, it would be a hobby for his sons and keep them out of mischief.

It is a vastly interesting experience to visit the present building and to be escorted from glass house to studio, and finally through labyrinths of underground passages, past many a cellar, in one of which is stored the white sand from Fontainebleau Forest, to the mixing room, where this is combined with the other ingredients for glass making and then transferred in huge wheelbarrows to the furnaces. Before the building of the Victoria embankment this sand, which is some of the finest in the world and the best for glass making, as it is of almost pure silica, was delivered direct at a wharf on the opposite side of the road.

The Show Rooms

On arrival at the factory the visitor passes first of all through the show rooms, where the display of clear white glass rivals in beauty of form and workmanship the products of the Venetian craftsman. This slender goblet of graceful design that makes a lovely flower vase was copied from one in a picture by Van Dyck. The original of that barrel-shaped tumbler with "tears" at the sides is seen in the portrait of himself by Ugo van de



MOSAIC ROOM SHOWING STAINED GLASS WINDOW AT END.

Goes in the Uffizi Gallery. Another glass in the shape of a lotus with petals engraved on it is a replica of an Egyptian gold cup in the British Museum. On a small table is a collection of Cyprian pots 3000 years

old which also have been used as models.

The surrounding walls are hung with cartoons of noted stained-glass windows, including that of the Good Shepherd of Burne-Jones, of which Rosetti wrote, in 1857, "Jones has just been producing some stained glass which has driven Ruskin wild with joy." There is also the cartoon for "The Transfiguration" by Ford Madox Brown.

In addition to Burne-Jones the names of Charles Winston, Sir Edward Poynter, and Sir W. B. Richmond are associated with that of the firm of James Powell & Sons in the revival of the crafts of mosaic and stained glass windows in this country.

The Colors of Chartres

There is a prevalent belief that the making of such glass as was used in medieval times is a lost art and that it is impossible to get the same colors nowadays. But this is not a fact, and when Messrs. Powell received the order for the making of the windows of the apse of a New York cathedral, and the wish was expressed that the effect of the color at Chartres Cathedral should be reproduced, careful studies were made at Canterbury, where there is similar glass, and samples were produced in the Whitefriars factory which, when taken to Chartres, proved to be the exact blues, reds, and greens of the old glass.

William Thompson, Grand Master of New South Wales, has just been drawing attention to the rapid strides which Freemasonry is making in that colony and jurisdiction. Within the past three months the foundation stones of five new temples have been laid, one of which is to cost £10,000. In addition six new Masonic temples have been completed and dedicated, while during the quarter also 2935 Masonic certificates have been issued to newly-initiated brethren. Applications for warrants for 15 new lodges have been received, which petitions were granted. Sums amounting to £685 were granted for distribution among various institutions in New South Wales—all non-Masonic. In order to better to govern the jurisdiction 49 districts have been created and a district inspector appointed to each. Additions to the Grand Temple, the headquarters of the craft, amounting in cost to nearly £11,000, have been sanctioned by the Grand Lodge and will be put in hand immediately.

to be held there since June, 1914. The sermon was preached by the Dean of Chester, who is Grand Chaplain of England during the present Masonic year. The cathedral is the oldest, most romantic, and most interesting building in the country, and many years ago, in the last great restoration, the Masons did a very great deal for it. One of the treasures in the choir transcept is the existing pulpit given by the Freemasons of Cheshire, which bears upon it the various mystic symbols.

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Antrim brethren have just been doing honor to James Orr, the poet, who was the pioneer of Masonry in East Antrim, and who lived in Ballycarry. Dixon Donaldson delivered a lecture dealing with the life and times of the Bard of Ballycarry. Like his father, Orr was a weaver, and in his poems he frequently brooded over his lowly situation, which excluded him from cultivating his genius. The simple and unpretentious home where the poet first saw the light was just such another from which in the same generation came the great Scottish poet, Burns. Orr's poetic effusions first appeared in the Northern Star of Belfast and gained for him a considerable degree of notice. He continued to publish poems until 1798. In a humorous poem entitled "Donegore Hill" he gave a graphic description of the men who marched to Antrim during that insurrectionary period. Subsequently Orr emigrated to America, where his poetic works attracted considerable attention. His Masonic brethren erected a noble monument to the poet in recognition of his labors on behalf of the craft.

Macclesfield brethren have been assisting in the restoration of Chester Cathedral by the holding of a Masonic service in the parish church, the first

oxide of silver, and this is done on the reverse side of the glass from the paint, so that if it comes out too brilliant, as it is apt to do, it can be taken off with acid without harming the paint.

Placed once more in position, the pieces are united together with strips of very pliable lead of which the grooves on either side are milled so as to hold the glass. Each joint is then soldered and cement is rubbed in under the "leaves" of the leads, and the work is finished.

It is very interesting to pause for a few moments in the mosaic room where a little may be learned of tesserae and opus sectile mosaics used for wall decoration. For the former slabs of solid glass or "pot-metal" are cut up into small bits, while in opus sectile mosaic large pieces of specially prepared tile are employed. On the wall hang two specimens of tessera mosaic showing birds outlined and shaded with black and with highlights in white against a gold background. These were the first studies for the celebrated Creation panels in St. Paul's Cathedral—designed by Sir W. B. Richmond R. A.

At the back of the factory is a charming old William and Mary house built as a residence for the master of the glass works and occupied as such until fairly recent years. On its walls grows an ancient fig tree which flourishes and bears fruit.

Though the new works will no doubt lack the charm and romance of this old Whitefriars factory, the company have every reason for great satisfaction in possessing a larger factory, and in looking forward to working amid surroundings more harmonious than can be obtained in the heart of London.

CANADIANS CENSURED BY INDIAN MISSIONARY

TORONTO, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Severely scoring Canada's refusal to allow Indians to enter this country, the Rev. Charles D. Donald, Canadian Presbyterian missionary to India, stated during an address last night that the Dominion would have to reconsider its immigration policy if justice were to be done to the British citizens who recognize the former's king as their emperor. He believed that India's grievance could be relieved without recourse to unrestricted immigration. "We have to think out a policy for our fellow-citizens across the water," said Mr. Donald. "Indians have a right that the Japanese and Chinese have not, a right which they should be able to claim from us."

For the time being the Indian has consented to let the matter lie. In the interests of peace within the Empire, he was willing to allow Canadians to exclude Indians on the understanding that India was free to exclude Canadians. At present British influence in India was strong enough to prevent the exclusion of Canadians. But that might not be true 20 years from now.

JEWISH MINISTRY PROVIDED FOR KOVNO, Dec. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The various fears that have been prevailing among the Jewish population of Kovno regarding the future existence of the Jewish Ministry have been eliminated by the action of the Lithuanian Government. In fixing the budget for the year 1923 the Government has assigned a sum equal to about £3000 for the purposes of the Jewish Ministry. The total income provided for under the budget is about £3,000,000 and the expenditure about £2,500,000.

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in smaller windows the whole face and figure are painted over and the high lights are obtained by brushing off the paint. The painted pieces are once more separated and returned to the oven.

The only color applied to the glass is the yellow obtained by firing in

glass is cut with a small steel wheel which is better than a diamond for this kind of work.

Then follow several processes involved in the painting of the subject on the glass. First the pieces of glass are laid out on the original cartoon so that the lines in the design may be traced on them. The glass is then sent to the oven for the paint to be burnt in.

On Gigante Easels

Next a sheet of plate glass in a frame is placed over the cut-line drawing, and the pieces for the window are put on it and fitted in place like a jigsaw puzzle and stuck down with wax, so that when the framed glass is lifted on an easel the pieces will remain in position and the artist will have the whole window before him ready to paint. For very large windows, like those 47 feet high just being made for Liverpool Cathedral, the shading is done in heavy lines, but

the planning of these leads is of the greatest importance. The "cut-line" is laid by a cutter on his sloping desk, which consists of a sheet of plain glass with a light behind it so that when colored glass is placed on the drawing to be cut it is possible to discern the outlines underneath. The

Cut-Line Drawings

The first step toward the production of a stained glass window is taken when the preliminary colored sketch is drawn in the studio. From this is made a full sized cartoon, and then follows a "cut-line" drawing on which is indicated only the position of the leads. The planning of these leads is of the greatest importance. The "cut-line" is laid by a cutter on his sloping desk, which consists of a sheet of plain glass with a light behind it so that when colored glass is placed on the drawing to be cut it is possible to discern the outlines underneath. The

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YALE PROSPECTS LOOK GOOD ON ICE

Team Is Prepared to Face Strong Crimson Sextet in New Haven Saturday

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18 (Special)—Since Nov. 14 when Coach C. L. Wanamaker took charge of the 95 varsity and freshman candidates who reported, Yale varsity hockey aspirants have been working out daily on the artificial ice of the local rink. Besides a varsity and freshman team Yale will be represented by eight class teams from which first-string material may be developed and drawn later.

With a fine place to practice, Yale also has two good coaches to turn out a team from the wealth of material on hand. Coach Wanamaker, former Dartmouth star, who took charge of the coaching last year, will have the varsity this winter and things look bright with new men available from the championship freshman team of last year, which Coach Wanamaker developed. Holcomb York, who was goal-tend on Yale's 1917 team, has been obtained to aid in coaching the varsity and will take complete charge of the yearling team.

Led by Capt. J. O. Bulkley '23, the Ells have an array of hockey talent from which a successful sextet should be developed. The return of C. M. O'Hearn '24s, after a long rest following the football season, should strengthen the team. Captain Bulkley plays one of the wing positions, while O'Hearn is certain to play one of the defense positions. Although O'Hearn is seldom able to withstand the fast pace he sets for an entire game, he is considered one of the fastest players, who ever played in New Haven. Like George Owen Jr. of Harvard, he is a three-letter-man and this year he will have a chance to match his speed with the Crimson star on two occasions when the rival teams meet on the ice.

Other returning veterans who are certain of playing regular in the majority of games include Fergus Reid Jr. '23s, for two years center on the varsity, and William Chisholm 2d '24, who will share the wing burden with Captain Bulkley. At the goal Yale will have a new man in G. A. Jenkins '25, who was one of the stars on the championship freshman team last winter, and will have an able substitute in the veteran tender, A. M. Bell Jr. '23s, who played regular last year. Two other sophomores who were teammates of Jenkins, have won varsity positions. They are A. D. Lindley '25, formerly of Andover, who will be at one of the defense positions, and T. D. Sargent '25, who will be at the other. The latter prepared at St. Paul's, while Jenkins came to Yale from St. Marks.

Yale seems well supplied with second-string men. Two veteran wings who are certain of action are H. D. Palmer '24 and Vincent Farnsworth Jr. '24. W. F. Vaughan '23, two years on the varsity, will be one of the substitutes on defense. H. C. Scott '25, a football man and star of last season's yearling team, is giving an excellent account of himself, both at center and on defense, and there is some talk of putting him in Lindley's place and shifting the latter to center. Three other men out for the squad include C. V. Brokaw Jr. '25, a candidate for goal guard; S. G. Farrington '25, a center, and H. deR. Lancaster '25, another goal tender. Another likely wing aspirant is H. F. Turnbull '25.

A hard schedule of 11 games will be played by Yale on the ice this year. On Dec. 21 the St. Nicholas team of New York City defeated the blue team in a close game, 5 to 4. Yale plays one of its hardest opponents when the Harvard sextet invades the New Haven rink, Saturday. On Jan. 24 of the following week Yale will journey to Princeton, where the team will meet the strong Tiger aggregation on the new Baker rink. Feb. 3, Massachusetts Institute of Technology will play in New Haven.

As in previous years Dartmouth has been given the Prom game date of Feb. 6 and the affair this season gives promise of as much interest as ever. Hockey is one of the few sports the Blue and the Green meet each other in. On Feb. 10 Pennsylvania plays Yale on its home rink and on the fourteenth the Massachusetts Agricultural College hockeyists come to New Haven. Princeton plays a return game here Feb. 17 and Amherst comes Feb. 19. Feb. 21 Hamilton engages Yale in New Haven and the season ends with the traditional game with the Crimson in Boston on March 3.

SKI JUMPERS ENTER BRATTLEBORO EVENT

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 18 (Special)—Jumpers from Canada, the ski clubs of the west and all the New England ski clubs will be represented at the United States eastern ski jumping championship contest which will be held here on Saturday, Feb. 17, according to the Brattleboro Outing Club. "Bine" Anderson, who made the eastern United States record last winter has sent in his entry, it was announced.

The dates of the various events as at present arranged are as follows: Jan. 19, Vermont open amateur skating championship; Jan. 20, Vermont open ski jumping championship; Feb. 16, winter carnival with United States eastern cross-country ski race championship, ski and snow shoe dashes, skating races and novel carnival events; Feb. 17, Eastern United States eastern ski jumping championship.

BOWDOIN CLUB IN CONTEST

BRUNSWICK, Me., Jan. 18 (Special)—The Bowdoin Glee Club has been entered in competition with 12 colleges and universities in the inter-collegiate Musical Corporation competition which will be held on March 3 at the St. Regis Hotel in New York City. This is the first time that a Maine college musical club has been entered in such a competition with the larger colleges and universities. Among those entered are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania State College, Rutgers, and Tufts.

KANSAS QUINTET WINS ANOTHER

Gains Seventh Basketball Victory in Conference Race, 34 to 16

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12 (Special)—The University of Kansas basketball team continued on its way toward the Missouri Valley Conference title by defeating Washington University 16 to 14, a score of 34 to 16 at Francis Gymnasium last night.

Washington offered the Kansans stiff opposition only for the first six minutes of play, during which neither team was able to score from the floor, but the Crimson and Blue players soon settled down and the outcome of the game was never in doubt thereafter.

The score was tied at 3-all early in the first period, but field baskets by John Wulf '23 and accurate foul throws on the part of A. T. Ackerman '25 gave Kansas the commanding lead of 15 to 8 as the half closed.

The Kansas defense and passing game was even better in the second half, and much of the play was in Washington's territory. The Washington short passes failed to connect, and in the meantime Wulf, Ackerman and Capt. P. S. Endacott '25 were making points.

J. T. Minner '25 and Capt. W. T. Thimber '23 played brilliantly at times, but the effort of the Red and Green was not sustained enough to check Kansas. It was Kansas' seventh victory in the Conference race and Washington's first defeat. The summary:

KANSAS WASHINGTON
Ackerman, Wilkins, H., rg. Thurmer, Bowman, McDonald, rf.
Wulf, Fredericks, C., rg. Wagner, C., rg.
Endacott, Mosby, Ig., rf. Minner, Sutton, Black, Rupp, rg., lf. Lyle, Quinn

Scores—University of Kansas 34. Washington 16. Goals from Ross, Wulf & Ackerman 3; Endacott, Bowman for Kansas; Minner 3, Thurmer, Wagner for Washington. Goals from foul—Ackerman, Bowman, for Kansas; Minner & Quinn, for Washington. Referee—E. C. Quigley.

IOWA SWIMMING OUTLOOK GOOD

Coach Armbruster Has Large Squad to Choose From—Co-eds Are Trying Out

IOWA CITY, Ia., Jan. 18 (Special)—Iowa City's University enters upon its fourth year of intercollegiate swimming. Coach D. A. Armbruster will pick his teams from the largest squad the institution has ever had out for places.

While the Hawkeyes have not yet excelled in this sport, time is beginning to show the effects of good training. In its captain, I. J. Klingman '24, Iowa has a dash man who should hold his own with the best in the Intercollegiate Conference. He has been showing to advantage and should be in good condition when Northwestern University brings its formidable team here Feb. 10. Klingman recently swam 59 yards in the tank of the Omaha Athletic Club in 25.2-sets, setting a new record for the Western A. A. U.

Five other letter men are back: Ross Clark '23, W. A. McCullough '24, M. E. Griffin '24, captain of the water basketball team; Loren Bane '23 and L. R. Stover '24.

In the fancy dives, the Old Gold has lost Cliff Shepherd, captain of last year's team, and the peer of any man.

Coach Armbruster has had on his hill his successor will probably be McCullough, with Griffin and C. B. Hayden '25, in reserve.

In the 40 and 100-yard dashes, the leading candidates are Klingman, Clark and Stevens with E. G. Rich '25, and D. L. Bee '25, furnishing strong competition.

It is highly probable that four of these men will win places on the relay team. Klingman will also lead in the 220-yard event. He will be running mate J. T. Colman '24, a letter man and member of last year's relay team, who is incapacitated this season.

Griffin, C. A. Anderson '23 and Bess are among the candidates.

It is probable that N. L. Ashton '25 will lead in the 150-yard backstroke. It is his first year in this sport, but not only has he beaten the other candidates for positions in this event, but has lowered the university record.

Stover, Anderson and Bess are other men who will compete for places on the team.

At present, Griffin is the only man who is doing the 200-yard breast stroke in satisfactory fashion. A number of men are attempting to get into form and may succeed. It is altogether possible that Coach Armbruster may give two promising young co-eds a place in this event if they can beat the men.

Miss P. C. Spencer '23 and Miss E. M. Koyker '24 are showing promise that makes it seem probable that they may become a part of the Hawkeye tank aggregation.

Bane and Hickox seem certain to lead places in the plunge for distance, and in the sprints for the men.

Misses C. V. Brokaw Jr. '25, a candidate for goal guard; S. G. Farrington '25, a center, and H. deR. Lancaster '25, another goal tender. Another likely wing aspirant is H. F. Turnbull '25.

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BANKRUPTCY LAW OF CANADA DISCUSSED

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 4 (Special Correspondence)—The need of a Dominion bankruptcy law and the inadmissibility of having independent laws relating to this subject in each province was clearly pointed out in an address before the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association by H. P. Grundy, K. C., who originally drafted the law that is now in effect.

In the Province of Quebec there was an agitation for the enactment of provincial legislation on the matter, but Mr. Grundy said, if the idea of having a uniform Dominion bankruptcy law were departed from, Canadian business would be taking a distinctly backward step.

"The business situation in Canada," Mr. Grundy said, "is not so bad as in the United States, where during 1919, 1920 and 1921, failures increased nearly four fold, while there were only 2392 failures in Canada in 1921 compared with 2890 in 1914 and 2626 in 1915."

In conclusion, Mr. Grundy gave it as his opinion that the responsibility for certain unfavorable conditions in connection with bankruptcy rested upon the shoulders of the creditors themselves who, he thought, had been remiss in their duty of considering applications in connection with bankruptcy and discharges of debtors. There had thus been many abuses of the law, especially in Quebec, by debtors, but the remedy for this, the speaker affirmed, was entirely in the hands of the creditors, who should oppose compositions or discharges of debtors when they have been dishonest or when they have departed from the ethics of good business.

CHURCHES MAY BUY PARK

HARVARD, Mass., Jan. 18 (Special)—The religious work committee of the Haverhill Federation of Churches has submitted a proposition to the federation for the acquisition of the Pines at Groveland as a large recreation park for the churches. The purchase and equipment would involve an expense of about \$25,000. The executive committee was authorized to consider the proposition.

CHICAGO'S TEAM IS DEVELOPING

Foundation for a Real Conference Basketball Contender for Next Season Is Being Laid

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 18—Development of better team work as the season advances should make the inexperienced University of Chicago basketball team much more formidable than it was in its opening games. With two experienced men fitting into a machine having the rough corners knocked off in early struggles, the Maroons should make a good showing, although they have slight hopes for the title of the intercollegiate conference.

Coch. N. H. Norgren had the disadvantage of failing heirs to the post, succeeding two successors, formerly occupied by Coach H. O. Page, who produced a Conference champion for Midway institution. Memories of Page's stellar quintets make it difficult for any other coach to give satisfaction, especially when Page's small Butler College five is sweeping up victories on all sides, including the strongest teams in the west.

Midway students have not supplied Norgren with the same caliber of material that Coach Page found. Two changes in coaching before Norgren's appearance also disrupted the steady development and a creation which every coach needs to bring out his best, and the best is that in his men. This is Norgren's second season, and he hopes to produce a real contender next year at any rate.

Newell will have made no change in the style of play as evolved and taught by the Maroon coach. While some mentors figure their men can take more chances on technical fouls, since the penalty of a free throw has been removed, Coach Norgren says he wants his men to take no risks of having the ball given to the other side out of bounds on such fouls.

Possession of the ball is the most essential thing in basketball, and it is too hard to get away from the opposition to run any unnecessary risks. Baskets may be the direct result of plays starting from the side lines by the opposition, getting the ball on a technical foul, he points out. This makes it nearly as dangerous as a free throw.

Coach Norgren is making no fetish of the short pass, though recognizing its value as adding variety to the attack.

H. E. Barnes '26, at running guard, is carrying the burden of the Maroon attack, and defense, too. He is a new man on the Midway court, but his speedy individual play has made up to a great extent for the lack of team work. In fact, he has been forced to independent action by the uncertain passing game of the other Maroons. He is doing the best free throwing in the Conference.

Campbell Dickson '24 had some experience last year. He is the heaviest forward and the most accurate basket shooter, although he cannot shoot when closely guarded. Last year he scored 27 baskets. Capt. G. H. Yardley '25, forward and center, is the only man who might be called a veteran, and he has played but one season previously. At guard last year he scored five baskets, but is expected to do much better than that.

One of the fastest of the new men is Richard Howell '26, forward. He is light, but dashes around the floor with great speed. His basket shooting will take a lot of improvement.

Other forwards are H. G. Frida '25, H. T. Byler '24, and H. H. Griffin '25. Frida is entirely green at the game, but is an earnest aspirant and a good athlete. At present he is ineligible scholastically.

The same is true of Byler, who is lost not only to the basketball team but to the swimming team, for which he won the Conference fancy diving championship.

J. E. Smid '25 is the regular center and E. A. Lampe '25 is the substitute. Neither has had much experience and is at a great disadvantage in opposition to almost any center in the league. F. K. Gowdy '25 has the possibilities of a good guard, but is inexperienced. W. C. Weise '23 is holding down the regular guard post to advantage.

Track and field come in for the greatest amount of interest, as they are the recognized sports for the winter, and the college will be represented by teams in each of the sports.

The gymnasium classes were reorganized, the relay and track candidates were called out as were the hockey candidates, and several of the fraternal basketball teams started in to practice in preparation for the interfraternity basketball tournament which will be started next week.

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The work of the track candidates will be carried on out on the board track on the athletic field, and the hockey candidates will do their training on the new rink near the river bank.

Some 25 candidates answered Coach Michael Ryan's first call for relay candidates, and he started right in to put the runners through some stiff paces in preparation for the intense campaign on the boards which the Colby relay team will make. The first race of the season will be run at the Millrose Athletic Association meet in Madison Square Garden, New York, on the evening of Jan. 31.

This will be the third successive year for the Colby team to take part in the big metropolitan meet, the management being very anxious for the success of the relay team.

The team will journey to Boston from New York and take part in the Boston Athletic Association meet, which will be held at the new Boston Arena on the evening of Feb. 3. While it is not yet known who the opponents of Colby will be in this meet, the management of the game is very anxious to bring Colby, Tufts, and Boston University together in a triangular race.

Coach Ryan is very anxious to add another indoor relay race to the Colby schedule this year, and he is considering several invitations that have already been received for races in the middle of February. He will pass up all of these invitations if he can make satisfactory arrangements for a race for his team in March, sometime before the middle of the month. He is in hopes of booking up with either the Meadowbrook organization in Philadelphia or the Georgetown meet in Washington.

Hockey candidates are doing their utmost to get in good physical condition by skating on the community rink every evening until their own rink is ready. The rink was flooded with a good ice surface formed before the vacation, so when the snow is cleared away it ought to prove very fast.

LENNIHAN LOSES TO R. A. POWERS

Hardwick Wins Over T. B. Plimpton in State Squash Play

Two more players contesting for the individual championship of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association, being held on the courts of the Harvard Club of Boston, moved into the third round yesterday. The play was progressing so that from now on the competition will bring together only the strongest players now remaining in the Harvard Club.

H. R. Hardwick, Harvard Club, former winner of three major solo tournaments at Harvard University, won his second round match yesterday from T. B. Plimpton, Boston Athletic Association, in straight games, 15-12, 15-13, 15-12, Lawrence Foster, Lincoln Inn Society, the third round yesterday, defeated F. A. Harding, Harvard Club, in straight games, 15-10, 15-12, 15-10.

C. J. Lennihan Jr., Union Boat Club, defeated J. C. Wellington, Harvard Club, in straight games, 15-12, 15-13, 15-12, Frank Kellogg, Harvard Club, in straight games, 15-12, 15-13, 15-12.

C. J. Lennihan, Jr., Union Boat Club, defeated F. A. Powers, Boston Athletic Association, in straight games, 15-12, 15-13, 15-12.

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F. A. Powers, Boston Athletic Association, defeated C. J. Lennihan

SHORT COVERING OPERATIONS IN STOCK MARKET

Industrials and Specialties Are Actively Traded in Today

Resumption of yesterday's late short covering operations impeded a firm tone to prices at the opening of today's New York Stock Market. Demand was most effective in two steel, copper and utility shares.

Republic Steel preferred gained one point in reflection of a resumption of dividends. Beechcraft advanced 3% to a new high record. Moderate gains also were recorded by U. S. Steel, Crucible, National Lead, American Smelting and Refining, Public Service of New Jersey and Studebaker. U. S. Realty advanced 1% and Tidewater Oil 2 points.

There were a few weak spots in the initial dealings but the usual leaders were all selling above yesterday's closing levels. Anaconda was depressed 1% points on overnight announcement that the common stock would be doubled in connection with the company's financing program.

American Water Works' 6 per cent preferred dropped a point and Union Pacific, Utah and U. S. Rubber preferred declined fractionally. Republic Steel common was pushed up 1% and Crucible and Studebaker extended their gains to 1 point each.

Piggy Wiggly advanced 4 points, Matheson Alkali 2, Woolworth 1½ and Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Lackawanna Railroad 1 each.

Foreign exchanges opened weak, rallied slightly and then sagged again. Demand sterling sustained an overnight drop of 1½ cents, being quoted at \$4.64%. French francs dropped 5 points to 6.58 cents. The German mark was quoted at 42-10,000 of a cent, or approximately 23,800 to the American dollar.

Prices Continue Rise

Prices continued their upward course throughout the morning, the sharp advances in a few issues reflecting the competition for stocks between short interests and traders who have been operating on the long side of the market. Little attention was paid to the liquidation of Anaconda Copper, which extended its loss to 3 points and to the recent depreciation of foreign exchanges and French and Belgian bonds.

Bullish interests found encouragement in the steady improvement in domestic trade conditions as reflected in higher crude oil prices, heavy car loadings of general merchandise, increased steel operations and a stiffening price tendency in that industry and low money rates. Speculations continued to attract the most attention, railroad shares fluctuating within narrow limits except the cosakers, which were strong.

Baldwin, up 1%, led the advance among the standard industrial issues. Before noon Piggy Wiggly had extended its gain to 5% points, while the Ohio Fuel, Otis Elevator, Republic Steel preferred, Matheson Alkali, Eastman Kodak, and Fisher Body were all 2½-3% points above last night's closing quotations.

Call money opened at 4 per cent.

List Is Strong

The failure of any great volume of offerings to materialize at the higher levels provoked more general buying in the afternoon, with the demand limited to a large extent to the industrials and specialties. Motors and the accessory shares, equipments, independent steels, leathers, oil cans, and publishing utilities were in demand at considerably higher levels. Among the more noteworthy gains were Ohio Fuel 6 points, Continental Can and Central Leather preferred, 3, and Chicago Pneumatic Tool, Lehigh Valley, Studebaker and Sloss Sheffield Steel preferred, 2 to 2½.

Profit-taking in United States Steel after it crossed 106, forced it back to yesterday's closing, but the rest of the list continued to work higher.

Foreign Bonds Weak

Renewed weakness of foreign bonds, irregularity in the general list, and lower prices for United States Government securities were the outstanding developments in today's early bond dealings.

French 7½s and 8s declined small fractions, but Frameries 7s, Belgian 7½s and 8s, Seine 7s, Lyons 6s and Marseilles 6s yielded ½ to 1 point. Swedish 6s dropped 2½.

In the railroad list gains of a point or less were made by the St. Paul issues, Pennsylvania 5s, Seaboard Air Lines adjustment 5s and Southern Railway 4s. Losses of ½ point or more were quite common in the other sections of the list. Industrial mortgages were inclined to ease, the decline being limited to fractions.

Except for a gain of 6 cents on \$100 in Liberty 3½s all the active U. S. Government issues showed losses of 4 to 6 cents.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Bank of Nova Scotia reports profits for the year ended Dec. 30 as \$2,122,632, compared with \$2,117,733 in 1921.

Sir Robert Horne, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer who died in November, was buried yesterday in the United States, a private mission.

The Pacific Mill has obtained an option on 600 acres of land in Spartansburg, S. C., on which it proposes to erect a large matching and finishing plant at a cost of about \$2,000,000.

Canadian newsprint passes exports in weight, valued at \$6,127,921, compared with \$4,453,196 and \$6,708,178, respectively, in 1921.

The world gold production for 1922 is estimated at \$215,000,000, with a 2½% production of \$468,000,000 in 1919.

In every year from 1906 to 1917 the output was in excess of \$200,000,000.

The International Paper Company plans to construct a \$7,000,000 water power plant on the St. John River at Grand Falls. It is provided it can sell sufficient power to develop the site if the company does not.

AUSTRIAN BANK AFFAIRS

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The latest statement of the new Austrian bank shows a capital reserve ratio of 26.7 per cent compared with 22 per cent required by law. The note circulation has decreased 27,000,000,000 kronen, or 10%, indicating a falling price and slackness of trade. Cash resources are more than \$3,000,000 gold kronen.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Last)

Open High Low Close

Prev close

Chg. %

Vol.

Chg. %

SOME LAGGARDS AMONG STOCKS IN THE BULL MARKET

Issues That Have Lost Ground Are Coppers, Rubbers and Shipping Shares

Although the last 12 months will go down in stock market history as a "bull" year, an examination of various individual stocks discloses the fact that the rise has not been so general as might be supposed. In many instances the advance has been almost negligible and must have tried the patience of those holding "for the rise."

The 1922 bull market was an interpretation of the recovery of business from the deflation of 1920-21. That this recovery did not equally benefit all lines of industry is obvious. In the following list of industrial stocks which have advanced relatively little or have even lost ground during the last year, copper, rubber, fertilizer, leather and shipping securities are conspicuous.

Some of these stocks have made spasmodic gains during 1922, but their net advance is far behind the industrial average, which is 15 points above that at this time a year ago.

The list follows:

Jan. 17, Jan. 17, Net

1922 1922 chg.

Ajax Rubber 158 13 1/4 - 1/4

Am Alco Chemical 124 1/2 - 1/2

Am Bosch Magneto 57 1/2 38 1/2 - 1/2

Am Hide & Leather 121 1/2 13 - 1/2

Am International Corp. 200 40 1/2 - 1/2

Am Linsco 50 1/2 50 1/2 - 1/2

Am Steel Foundries 85 1/2 32 1/2 + 2 1/2

Anaconda W. Ind. 45 1/2 45 - 1/2

Atlas Corp. 134 1/2 134 1/2 - 1/2

Central Leather 34 31 1/2 + 2 1/2

Chino 28 28 + 2 1/2

Consolidated Textile 12 14 1/2 + 2 1/2

Dixie 104 1/2 104 1/2 + 2 1/2

Goodrich 177 1/2 177 1/2 + 2 1/2

Int Mfrs. Marine pfds. 40 1/2 64 - 23 1/2

Houston Oil 74 75 1/2 - 1/2

Ind. & Fin. Corp. 134 1/2 134 1/2 - 1/2

Int Agricultural Corp. 75 75 - 1/2

Kelly-Springfield 48 73 1/2 + 10 1/2

Middle States Oil 12 12 1/2 - 1/2

New England Consolidated 145 46 1/2 - 1/2

Pierco Arrow 145 15 1/2 - 1/2

Jax Consolidated 134 1/2 15 - 1/2

Loyalite 104 1/2 104 1/2 + 2 1/2

Republic Iron & Steel 47 1/2 52 1/2 + 2 1/2

Texas Co. 47 1/2 45 1/2 + 2 1/2

U.S. Rubber 51 1/2 53 1/2 + 4

U.S. Chemical 214 28 1/2 - 1/2

Va.-Carolina Chemical 214 28 1/2 - 1/2

A list such as the above refutes the common idea that all stocks score wide advances in a bull market and that careful selection of purchases to carry for profit is of small importance. It also makes clear the danger of too broad a generalization of prediction for the immediate future.

WHEAT MARKET IRREGULAR AND RATHER HEAVY

CHICAGO, Jan. 18—Wheat opened irregularly from unchanged figures to 3/4 lower, with May \$1.19@1.19 1/4 and July \$1.12@1.12 1/4, and the opening was followed by a moderate setback all around.

Corn and oats declined with wheat. After opening 1/4 to 1/2 lower, May 73 1/2 to 73%, the corn market continued to sag.

Oats opened 1/4 off to 1/2@1/4 advance, May 45 1/2 to 45% and later underwent a slight general decline.

Higher quotations on hogs gave firmness to the provision market.

DIVIDENDS

The Republic Iron & Steel Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 15. The last previous dividend on the issue was paid on Jan. 1, 1922.

West Penn Power declared an initial dividend of 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable March 30 to stock of record March 15.

Pacific Power & Light Company and Portland & Columbia Electric have the regular quarterly dividends of 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

American Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on the first preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Detroit United Railway has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 per cent, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 15.

Cities Service Company declared the regular monthly cash dividend of one-half of 1 per cent on the preferred and preference stocks, and of 1/4 per cent in cash scrip and of 1/4 per cent in stock scrip on the common stock, all payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on the stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 6.

Gray & Davis, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 24.

Massachusetts Gas Companies declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent, payable Feb. 1, 1923, to stock of record Jan. 18.

Ipswich Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend on preferred of 1/4 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 18.

BRITISH FINANCES

London, Jan. 18—Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £282,012,000, compared with £271,205,000 last week. The amount of gold received these notes now £37,138,000, compared with £27,205,000 last week.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

London, Jan. 18—Conseils for money here today were 56 1/2; Grand Trunk 4 1/2; Beers 2 1/2; Rand Mines 2%; Money 1/4 per cent. Discount rates: Short-term 20 2/3 per cent; three-months 21 1/2@2 1/4.

REICHSBANK DISCOUNT RATE UP

Berlin, Jan. 18—(Associated Press)—The Reichsbank today raised its discount rate 12 1/2 cent from the 10 per cent established on Nov. 13 last.

CRUDE RUBBER AFFAIRS

London, Jan. 18—The Colonial Office denied the information that the governments of Malaya and Ceylon intended to modify the rubber export arrangements as rumored. Leading merchants believe there will be a shortage the coming year.

GULF STATES STEEL EARNING AT RATE OF \$11 A SHARE

Current earnings of Gulf States Steel are at the annual rate of between \$11 and \$12 a share on the \$11,152,150 common.

Net in the fourth quarter of 1922, after taxes and depreciation, was probably close to \$370,000, which would be equivalent, after allowing for the dividend on the \$2,000,000 first preferred, to about \$3 a share on the common, compared with \$1.90 a share in the third quarter, \$1.70 in the second and 40 cents in the first.

On the basis of the above estimate for the last quarter, with an allowance for possible year adjustments, the total net for the common in 1922 would be between \$6.50 and \$7.50 a share. This would compare with a loss after preferred dividends of \$731,915 in 1921 and surplus for the common of \$5.44 a share in 1920.

Plants are operating virtually at capacity.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans Boston 4 1/2 4 1/2

Commercial paper 4 1/2 4 1/2

Year money 50 1/2 50 1/2

Acceptors' com. loans 50 1/2 50 1/2

Individual cus. col. 51 1/2 51 1/2

Bankers' loans 50 1/2 50 1/2

Bar gold in London 89 1/2 89 1/2

Bar silver in New York 50 1/2 50 1/2

Bar silver in London 32 1/2 32 1/2

Mexican dollars 80 1/2 80 1/2

Bar gold in London 89 1/2 89 1/2

Bar silver in London 89 1/2 89 1/2

Acceptance Market

Spot Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—

Commercial paper 4 1/2 4 1/2

Under 30 days 4 1/2 4 1/2

Over 30 days 4 1/2 4 1/2

Less Known Banks—

Commercial paper 4 1/2 4 1/2

Under 30 days 4 1/2 4 1/2

Eligible Private Banks—

Commercial paper 4 1/2 4 1/2

Under 30 days 4 1/2 4 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York

Exchanges \$7,000,000,000

Year avg. today 55,000,000

Trade balances 25,000,000 82,000,000

Exches. for week 17,000,000

F. R. bank credit 24,379,244 58,000,000

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

P.C. Boston

P.C. New York

P.C. Philadelphia

P.C. Richmond

P.C. Atlanta

P.C. Amsterdam

P.C. Madrid

P.C. Paris

P.C. Prague

P.C. Rome

P.C. Brussels

P.C. Bucharest

P.C. Sofia

P.C. Stockholm

P.C. Calcutta

P.C. Copenhagen

P.C. Vienna

P.C. Helsinki

P.C. Lisbon

Cents a thousand.

STOCK DIVIDEND DECLARATIONS

The directors of the Richmond, Fred-

erick & Potomac Railroad have

declared a dividend of 1/4 per cent

on the preferred stock, payable

April 1 to holders of record March 15.

The last previous dividend on the issue was paid on Jan. 1, 1922.

West Penn Power declared an initial

dividend of 1/4 per cent on the com-

munity stock, payable March 30 to

stock of record March 15.

American Electric Company declared

the regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on the first pre-

ferred, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record

Feb. 15.

Detroit United Railway has declared

the regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 per cent, payable March 1 to

PUBLIC QUICKLY SUBSCRIBES TO NEW BOND ISSUES

Anaconda Copper's \$50,000,000 Debentures Now Offered to Investors

Following the offering of \$246,000 new bonds last week, the current week opened with a major offering in the shape of the \$50,000,000 Cuban loan. Thus the volume of new bond offerings in the last fortnight might be described as a flood without exaggeration.

In the circumstances it would not have been surprising if the market had exhibited some indications of having had enough for the present, on being called upon to absorb the \$100,000,000 issue of Anaconda Copper bonds, the largest offering of its kind in the country's history.

The exact contrary proved to be the case. Opening of the subscription books by the syndicate underwriting the issue was a mere formality, as it was immediately oversubscribed.

Bonds Eagerly Taken

The public was as enthusiastic for the bonds as the bond houses throughout the country which were invited to participate in the offering. One of the leading members of the underwriting syndicate sold its allotment of bonds, asked for and obtained an equal additional allotment and sold those within an hour Wednesday morning.

The Boston investing public, familiar with the progress and strength of the copper mining industry for more than a generation, showed particular eagerness to purchase the Anaconda bonds. Salesmen were primed for the offering and their calls met with an excellent response.

It is usually contrary to the ethics of the bond business to make an offering to a customer prior to regular business hours on the day the offering is released but in the case of the Anaconda offering public interest is frequently so widespread and the investors insist on being sent down for an allotment even before the terms of the offering are known. Bond salesmen then feel justified in "beating the gun" by calling their customers on the telephone at an early hour. Wednesday morning some salesmen routed their customers out of bed to offer bonds and made sales by so doing.

Offering of Debentures

So gratifying was the response to the Anaconda mortgage bonds that the National City Company and the Guaranty Company decided to make an immediate offering of the \$50,000,000 debentures of Anaconda Copper Mining Company. These will have a term of 15 years and carry 7 per cent interest. Conversion is on a sliding scale similar to Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s. Conversion begins at \$53 a share for the first \$10,000,000; next \$10,000,000 at \$56; third \$10,000,000 at \$59; fourth \$10,000,000 at \$62, and fifth \$10,000,000 at \$65.

The current strength of the bond market is another impressive indication of the ability of the American public to finance American enterprises on a large scale and augurs well for the success of large refunding and other financing operations which still impend. At the same time bankers will doubtless bear in mind that the pace of \$250,000,000 a week is too hot to hold for very long stretches of time.

MARGARINE HAS HAD INTERESTING RISE IN HOLLAND

ROTTERDAM (By Mail)—The development of the margarine industry during the last 50 years has gone on in an age of the keenest international commercial competition.

Napoleon III is attributed the invention of artificial butter, better known under the name of margarine. Realizing the desirability of providing the families of the working classes of France with such an indispensable article as butter at a reasonable price, because, at the time, the purses of certain classes were not sufficient to afford the luxury, Napoleon engaged Mige-Mouries, a famous French chemist, to make experiments with a view to discovering an acceptable and at the same time a cheaper substitute for such a necessary article as butter.

In 1858 the Emperor placed a large laboratory at the chemist's disposal at St. Cloud, and in 1869 Napoleon had the satisfaction of tasting the first artificial butter which was found to be fairly palatable, of an agreeable flavor, nutritive, and economical.

The process invented by Mige-Mouries is considered to have formed the base of the margarine industry.

Reports of the success obtained were rapidly carried to other countries. By means of analytical research the chemists of the different countries easily ascertained the component parts of the new substitute, experiments were made, and in 1871, only two years after the discovery, the first margarine factory was established in Holland.

GREAT BRITAIN COAL MINE OWNERS SEEK LOWER RAIL RATES

LONDON, Jan. 18 (Cable)—The Mining Association, representing the coal magnates of Great Britain, conferred with the railway managers, with a view of reducing railway rates on coal. They suggested a figure 50 per cent above the pre-war rate and the abolition of flat charge, thus stimulating the flow of traffic and obviating the marked decrease in railway receipts.

Railway managers replied that the matter would be gone into when circumstances permitted, with a view to possible revision. The mine owners were very much dissatisfied at this receipt, and intend to bring further pressure for an immediate reduction.

NEW AIR MAIL SERVICE

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The British Air Mail has completed negotiations with the Danish Air Mail for a London to Copenhagen air service to be begun next spring.

INTERNATIONAL CEMENT GAINS

Company Now in Excellent Position for New Year

The new high price of \$39 a share for the common stock of the International Cement Corporation is a reflection of the very good year which the company has just completed.

While final figures have not been prepared, net profits in 1922 were equal to about \$4 a share on the 323,978 shares of common stock after the payment of interest on \$1,500,000 convertible notes and 7 per cent dividends on \$1,558,000 preferred.

The company faced the best year in its history. The big Knickerbocker plant in New York which represents a \$4,000,000 investment at a large expenditure—from earnings—has been put in prime operating condition and is now capable of showing the same low costs which feature all the plants of the International Cement Corporation.

General business conditions are greatly improved in South America although still subnormal. Conditions in Cuba are greatly improved, and this year the company should get a substantial increment of earnings from the Knickerbocker plant. Every one of the various plants located in South America, in Cuba and in the United States give indications of earning more money in 1923 than in the year just ended with the possible exception of Texas, and here the company should hold its own.

The cement industry as a whole is in better condition today than for 15 years. Stocks of cement in December last were not more than two weeks' normal consumption in the United States—the lowest stocks in many years. For the first time in many years the outlook is for a consumptive demand for cement that will employ the full capacity to produce.

The company has recently purchased the valuable Bonner Springs (Kan.) property, which will probably not be a contributor of earnings in 1923, but, as in the base of the Knickerbocker, will be brought up to the finest condition of efficiency and at no increase in capital.

International Cement is borrowing no money and is plowing back into the property all the surplus earnings over and above an amount sufficient to pay dividends. While the cement business is highly competitive, is managerial ability and low operating costs which are steadily improving the position of the company in the cement industry.

STEEL TRADE HAS GOOD QUARTER AND PRICE TREND IS UP

The Iron Age says: Steel companies are becoming so well sold for the first quarter of the year that they are naming higher prices on what they have left for that delivery, particularly on plates, structural shapes and bars, and are selling sparingly.

Manufacturing consumers of steel in various lines have been increasing production schedules, and in view of stiffening prices and slow deliveries, are seeking to place new orders. Thus both buyers and sellers are contributing to a stronger market.

Nearly all independent producers of plates, shapes and bars have advanced to 10 cents, Pittsburgh, and the Carnegie Steel Company has gone to that figure on plates and shapes. Buying of plates has been particularly heavy, and some makers are asking from \$3 to \$5 a ton above the 2-cent level.

The management cites coal and shop strikes as causes of last year's poor showing. Ontario & Western carries the second largest proportion of anthracite to total tonnage, 68 per cent, and derives 48 per cent of its freight revenues from anthracite. This traffic was virtually at a standstill for half the year. In common with other roads in the eastern group, it suffered from the shop strikes to an extent that could not be offset in the final months of the year when anthracite traffic increased.

Non-operating income will show up \$300,000 less than in 1921, the company expects, due to payment, the previous year, of back interest on bonds by coal companies. Changes in fixed charges are expected to be slight, making the 1922 income account compare with 1921 approximately as follows:

	1922	1921
Gross revenues	\$12,250,500	\$13,149,560
Net operating income	307,238	142,972
Non-operating income	426,500	746,562
Total Income	743,744	2,043,572
Fixed expenses	1,381,000	1,387,117
Net deficit	632,375	649,660

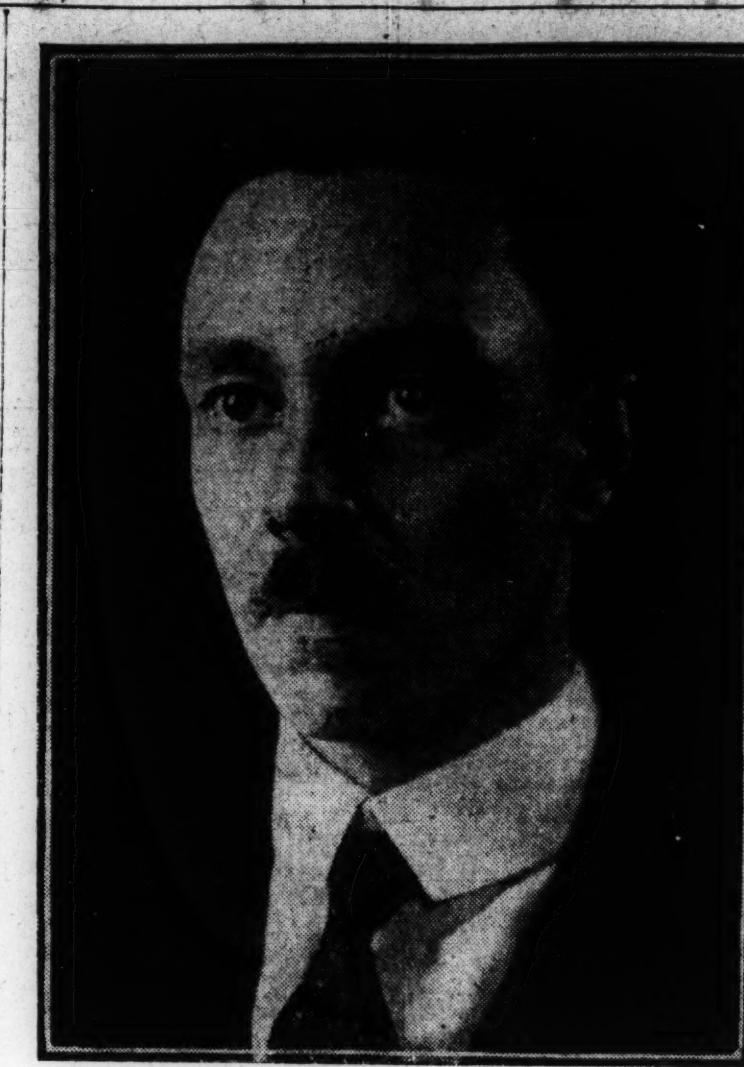
*Income.

December is expected to show approximately the same net deficit as November, \$190,000. It was the fifth month to show a net deficit, January, June, October and November being the others.

Net working capital at the end of 1921 was \$2,907,367, and profit and loss surplus \$5,032,492. At the end of 1922 surplus will be about \$7,400,000, according to the above estimate.

Those close to the management do not believe the dividend question will be discussed by the directors before next fall. Transportation costs are expected to continue heavy the next few months, and despite anticipated heavy anthracite traffic there is little hope of establishing substantial gains in net before the summer, when passenger receipts generally are large.

This year the anthracite wage agreement expires Aug. 31, instead of in the spring, and directors are inclined to await renewal of the agreement before dividend action.



Photograph © Harris & Ewing, Washington

E. Rowe-Dutton

LOSS OF ONTARIO & WESTERN IN 1922

Coal and Rail Strikes Cause Deficit—Dividends Must Wait

A deficit after charges of more than \$500,000, is expected of New York, Ontario & Western for 1922, compared with net earnings of \$646,460, equal to \$1.09 a share on \$58,117,982 stock in 1921, the first year since 1917 to show net income on actual operations.

No dividend has been paid since October, 1921, when 2 per cent was declared.

The management cites coal and shop strikes as causes of last year's poor showing. Ontario & Western carries the second largest proportion of anthracite to total tonnage, 68 per cent, and derives 48 per cent of its freight revenues from anthracite. This traffic was virtually at a standstill for half the year. In common with other roads in the eastern group, it suffered from the shop strikes to an extent that could not be offset in the final months of the year when anthracite traffic increased.

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BANK OF ENGLAND MAKES REPORT

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND DISPLAYS THESE CHANGES:

Total reserve	24,705,000	\$24,224,000
Circulation	121,236,000	121,188,000
Bullion	127,491,000	5,000
Other deps.	132,801,000	10,885,000
Public deps.	10,408,000	2,166,000
Govt. secs.	72,109,000	6,438,000

*Decrease.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 17.10 per cent, compared with 17.22 per cent last week and comparing with an advance from 15.90 to 17.60 per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £749,534,000, compared with £636,019,000 last week and £912,736,000 this week last year.

MERCHANTILE EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The total value of American merchandise exports during 1922, according to statistics made public today by the United States Department of Commerce, was \$3,521,516,758, compared with \$4,484,021,532 during 1921 and \$2,484,018,382 in 1912.

MEXICO RISES FROM DECADENT CIVILIZATION

Payment of \$20,000,000 Interest This Month First Step Toward Rehabilitation

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10 (Special Correspondence)—In the reach of California exporters for new fields of foreign trade and the rehabilitation of old ones, Mexico must remain an outcast until that country breaks with medieval practices and conforms to modern social and industrial usages, is the opinion of John Clausen, vice-president of the Mexico City Banking Corporation and financial advisor to Guatemala on a mission to San Francisco.

"During January, Mexico makes her first move toward this necessary conformity by payment of \$20,000,000 against accrued interest of \$200,000," says Mr. Clausen. "This resumption of interest payments on Mexico's external debt, the first peso paid since 1910, results from the efforts of Thomas W. Lamont, New York financier, to bring Mexico out of financial moribundity in the interest of American finance and trade. Mexico's total external debt is \$500,000,000. The resumption of debt payments is a hopeful sign."

"Quite as necessary will be the revision of the 1917 Mexican Constitution, Act 27 of which imposes a medium of commercial exchange on foreign commercial and business interests enormous tax levies without granting rights of citizenship or guarantees against property losses by insurrections or revolutions."

"These injustices have closed 50 per cent of the oil properties and prevented American recognition. Agriculture, mining and cattle raising languish. Mexican petty jealousy, inexpérience, illiteracy, a childish trait of buying in excess of ability to pay, a subsidized army of military and civil retainers, and a Socialist tendency among the released working classes hamper industrial and political recovery."

"There is no mystery about Mexico. Studies of her foreign trade possibilities should not be necessary. The plain fact is that Mexico is dwelling still in the gray shadows of an old decadent civilization."

"As a distribution center of commodities sold in small quantities on a cash basis, California traders can find profitable trade provided they will risk confiscation of stocks in event of insurrection. It is believed that further trouble is unlikely and that the Government is sincerely setting itself to the hard task of disciplined economy and reorganization. Its eventual emancipation seems assured."

BOOT AND SHOE OUTPUT LARGE

Production of boots and shoes in the United States for 11 months ended Nov. 30 was 301,199,482 pairs. In both October and November the production exceeded 30,000,000. Should December come up to the preceding month's output for the year would make it one of the best, if not the best, in history of the industry.

Output in 1921 was 284,660,000 pairs. In 1919, the best year, production was 331,225,000 pairs, and in 1914 was 292,666,000 pairs.

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc.)

Mkt Asked	110	113
Bates Mfg. Co.	225	245
Brookside Mills	180	190
Brown & Root Mfg. Co.	180	187
Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	180	170
Dwight Mfr Co.	110	115
Edwards Mfg. Co.	120	120
Farnum Knit Co.	182	188
Gluck Mills	130	135
Great Falls Mfg. Co.	76	79
Hannover Mfg. Co.	100	100
Hamilton Woolen Co.	97	101
Horne Bleach & Dye Wks. com.	10	10
Indep. Mfrs. Co.	65	65

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Bettykin and the Baby Bird

BETTYKIN was all excitement. "Oh, Mother! Mother!" she called. "Come out and see what I found under the tree."

So Mother laid aside her work and went out. Bettykin led her out to the big elm tree in the front yard; and, when she saw what was there, she didn't wonder at Bettykin's excitement—not a bit. "What is it, Mother?" demanded Bettykin, hopping from one foot to the other. "It's a little chicken!"

"No," answered Mother, "it is a little baby bird, and its nest must be up in the tree. Either he tried to fly too soon and landed here on the grass and can't fly back, or else the other babies in the nest are getting so big that they crowded him out."

"But what will he do without his mamma?" Bettykin's voice was full of tears.

"I think you will have to play you are his mamma until he learns to fly," answered Mother. "If you will go into the basement and bring up a berry box which you will find down there, we will make him a new nest all his own."

So, while Bettykin ran to get the little box, Mother picked the birdie up gently and carried him into the kitchen. Getting the box only took Bettykin the least possible time, and when she came with it, mother said: "Now you hold the little birdie carefully in your hand, while I fix a nice piece of flannel cloth in the box. Then we will go out and get some of the nice green grass that daddy mowed this morning, and the first thing you know, we will have a nice little nest all ready for him."

And the first thing Bettykin knew, they did have a nice little nest, all finished, and the little birdie tucked in all cozy and warm.

"Now," said Mother, "I think we had better give him something to eat. From the way he is talking, I think probably he is hungry."

"Oh, let me feed him, Mother? What are we going to give him?" exclaimed Bettykin.

"Well," said Mother, "most babies like bread and milk, and I think it would be pretty safe to try that first. You bring a bottle of milk from the refrigerator, and I will cut some bread."

A Meal of Bread and Milk

Bettykin hurried to the refrigerator and back, in order to help crumb the bread; and, before it seemed to her they had fairly started, Mother said she thought they had enough. "You see," she said, "the birdie is so very tiny that he couldn't begin to eat as much bread and milk as you could."

Bettykin laughed. "I didn't think of that," she said. "I thought we'd have to fix him a great big dishful."

"I think," said Mother, "that, if we had one of the smallest of the dolly dishes, it would be just about the right size to put this on; then you can hold it and see if he will eat it himself."

In a wink the smallest dolly dish was there, and Bettykin was holding it for the birdie to eat his bread and milk. But, you see, he wasn't used to picking up his food with his bill, and he wouldn't eat it at all that way.

"I believe," said Mother, "you will have to take it in your fingers and drop it right into his mouth."

"Oh," said Bettykin, "he might bite my fingers."

"Oh, I don't think so," answered Mother, "but what if he did?"

So Bettykin took up just a tiny crumb and dropped it right into the little open mouth; and it disappeared so fast that Bettykin couldn't think at first where it had gone. Several bites disappeared in the same way, and then the birdie shut his mouth and his eyes, and Bettykin whispered: "He's gone to sleep. We mustn't make any noise so as to wake him up."

The End of the Nap

Together they tiptoed out of the kitchen, leaving the little bird asleep in his nest, and very, very frequently Bettykin tiptoed back to see whether he had wakened up. When he did waken, neither Bettykin nor Mother was left in doubt of it for a moment, for he began immediately: "Peep, peep, peep, peep," just as fast as he could say it.

Just as often as Mother would let her, Bettykin fed him, or gave him a drink. She had to give him a drink by letting the water drop off her finger into his throat, just like the bread and milk.

When it was bedtime, Bettykin wanted to take the birdie to bed with her; but Mother thought that probably the window-sill of the breakfast porch, where the morning sun would find him early, would be the best place, and Bettykin decided that that was undoubtedly true.

Next morning was Sunday; so Bettykin fed the birdie all he would eat, and gave him a nice big drink, before she started for Sunday school. He seemed to be enjoying the nice warm sunshine on the breakfast porch, so Bettykin left him there on the sill of the open window, just inside the screen.

When all the family returned from church and Sunday school, Bettykin and Mother stole quietly out to the breakfast porch to see how their little friend was getting along. Bettykin thought he might be sleeping, so they went very quietly; and what do you think they saw? On the outside of the screen, hanging on tight with her claws, was a fat little Mamma-bird, and she was talking to the baby bird in the gentlest, softest little voice that made Bettykin think of the way Mother talked to her sometimes when she needed comforting.

But, still as Bettykin and Mother were, the Mamma-bird heard them, and away she flew to the telephone wire in the backyard.

"Oh!" said Bettykin, "I think that's his Mamma, and she wants to take him away with her."

"Yes," said Mother, "and we will have to put him outdoors, so she can take him. But, first, you must feed him."

So Bettykin gave him some more bread and milk, and then Mother took the little box nest, with the birdie in it, and put it out on the grass in



A Catalan Peasant

Photograph © John Langdon-Davies

The Catalans—A Mountain People

DWELLING between France and Spain, the Catalans are essentially a mountain people. To them the Pyrenees are no barrier, dividing the people of the north from those of the south. They have a proverb that says: "The Pyrenees do not part the Catalans, their summits are a link to which all Catalans may look and feel that on the other side other Catalans are looking at the selfsame spot."

Up in the deep mountain valleys, customs and costumes have altered little. You will find here the true home of one article of dress which history has made familiar to everyone; it is the barretina or cap of liberty. On the arms of France and on

Ships and Boats

SOMEONE may want to know, some day, what the difference is between a boat and a ship. If anyone should ever ask you this, you can tell them that, as a matter of fact, there is not so much difference between them because we have fallen into the habit of calling anything and everything that is afloat a boat, no matter whether it is a little rowing boat on river or a huge Atlantic liner, like the *Mauritania*. But we never speak of the small craft as ships. Canoes, dingies, punts and row-boats are never called ships, are they?

So perhaps it is safest to say that, while anything afloat may be called a boat, a ship is a vessel which has accommodation on board for a crew and perhaps passengers as well.

The most wonderful ships that the world has ever seen are the great liners of the present day, that can carry one or two thousand passengers in addition to their crew, and can cross from Europe to America in four or five days. We are so accustomed to them that we do not think much about them or realize what marvels they really are, until we begin to compare them with famous vessels of olden times.

Take the Santa Maria, for instance, the boat in which Christopher Columbus set out from Spain.

She was just 90 feet long, whereas the *Majestic*, the largest ship afloat today, is 912 feet. She is, too, of 58,000 tons burthen, while the poor little Santa Maria sailed on with 100 tons. But the Santa Maria sailed away with her Spanish crew of 50 brave resolute men into the unknown ocean, and they practically did their job, so to speak, for, if they did not actually touch America, they reached islands very close to it, and the success of their voyage encouraged other mariners to go and explore in those seas.

So that when, before long, America was actually discovered, it was greatly due to their example. What a

cockle shell of a ship the Santa Maria would look, if she could be placed in port beneath the Majestic, and yet what splendid work she accomplished!

Drake and the Judith

About 70 years later Drake set out from Plymouth in the *Judith*, which was only 50 tons burthen, the size of quite a small pleasure yacht of today, and he reached America in her and brought her safely back to England.

So compared with the ships which ventured out into the unknown seas only three hundred years ago, which is not so very far back in the history of the world, our great liners of today are really wonderful.

The earliest craft ever afloat must have been dugouts and rafts, a dugout, as most of you know, being a tree sawn in half lengthwise and with all the inside wood removed, leaving just a shell. In this primitive sort of craft, men only went up and down rivers or across lakes or inland seas.

Then the great discovery was made of sailing, later of tacking, so that it was possible to go against the wind.

Some ancient kinds of sails are still in use, for it is a curious fact that little change took place in ships and shipping for well over two thousand years.

The lantern sails which are in use today in the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, off the Zanzibar coast, in the Mediterranean and on Swiss lakes,

are much the same as those of the time of Alexander the Great, about 350 B.C. After the discovery of America, larger ships began to be built. Before that time they were seldom more than 200 feet long, and most of them were sailing vessels, but some were galleys propelled by a great many oars. Iron ships were unknown then, all vessels afloat being built of wood. When iron ships came into use and steam was introduced, then the size and speed of ships increased quickly until, finally, we have arrived at the great liners of today.

The arms of the Argentine, as well as in many other places, the Revolution

barretina can be seen, but here in the Pyrenees, from Mediterranean to the center, it is not a symbol, but an article of daily use. The younger peasants wear a scarlet one, while their fathers wear royal purple.

At first sight the men look something like Scottish shepherds, with their great plaid rugs over their shoulders but even this rug is homemade. It is the only overcoat the Catalans peasant ever wears, and he usually wears two of them, one about his neck and head and the other swathing him from shoulder to toe.

And even now, when civilized winter overcoats have come from the cities of the plains to the mountain side and are bought and worn, the Catalan

settlers thinks of putting his arms through the armholes provided, but prefers to wear it as if it were a rug.

The Night Watchman

The rags look their best late at night. You return to your house, after everyone is in bed, and clap your hands twice; round the corner emerges a huge shape, and from underneath it many folds the watchman hails you, picks out your key from the bunch about his waist and you go in. It is at first strange to have to clap your hands for your latchkey, but the night watchman is a useful person in many ways.

The Catalans wears a brilliant blue shirt and scarlet sash with his cap, so that he is a picturesque sight as he rides in to market on his mule or works in his fields. His trousers are of brown corduroy, his socks blue, and on his feet he has canvas slippers; these last are excellent for a dry climate and the string-shoe maker can be seen working with his tools in every Catalán village. The sandals consist of a sole of cord and a toe-piece of canvas, tied to the wearer's leg with black tape; it has no sides at all and seems at first sight a very inefficient affair; but, as every peasant and mule driver uses them for the roughest work, their strength must be greater than one would think.

Away From the Outer World

The Pyrenean Valley is very shut in, and each side leads its own life, each has its market center whether the inhabitants of all the scattered farms come once a week to exchange produce and news. Occasionally strange forms may be seen mingled with the ordinary peasantry, dark faces, black hair, clothes of a beautiful bronze velvet and wide beaver hats. These are the true Spanish gypsies, a race apart, keeping to themselves; always wandering, fitting from market to market, from fiesta to fiesta, they appeal to the artist more than to their more matter-of-fact neighbors. They are more obviously a race apart than the gypsies of the English countryside who are more like their neighbors and are probably not true gypsies at all. Not so the Spanish gypsy; he is the cat that walks by himself and sometimes of an aristocrat in his own way.

The Catalán's wife makes up for her husband's brilliance by dressing in black. Over her head she wears a handkerchief, tied under her chin; sometimes this is of silver, while on the French side it is often of the frost exquisite lace, a family possession for generations. The girls, on the other hand, are ahead of the rest in adopting the bright prints of more sophisticated lands, and their chief delight are orange or blue scarfs which have quite replaced the silk shawls of their mothers' girlhood. No girl in the villages ever wears a hat, but keeps off the sun's rays with her fan; and it is noticeable that many girls under 15 have adopted "bobbed hair"; indeed, the custom is much more universal in the Pyrenees than in England or America.

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Making Good Use in Composition of the Desire for Self-Expression

By HOWARD C. HILL

THE desire for self-expression is as instinctive as the desire for play. As soon as a child has learned to form sentences, he begins to put them together into some sort of tale. Give him an audience—his mother, his dolls or a few bits of colored glass out under the trees—and low, happy conversations will result. In later years he loves to talk over the football game just as his sisters love to chatter about an "adorable" party or play.

Since this desire for self-expression is so natural in young people, why is it that composition work in school is so generally disliked? If the boys or girls are asked to write a paper or prepare a task to be given before the class, it is usually considered a dull and distasteful duty. Why this dislike? The boys and girls have not changed by merely crossing the threshold of the classroom, and the labor of propelling a lead pencil could hardly make such a difference. The trouble must lie somewhere within the subject itself or in the teaching methods which have been applied to it.

A Question of Aim

In the first place, what is the aim of teaching composition in secondary schools? If it be to instruct our young folks in the technical details of the art of composing or in the science of dignified letters, the subject is in the wrong place and belongs rather in colleges or universities. In the more elementary schools, such a course is likely to be of value only to such pupils as intend to become writers or scholars. Composition is a broader subject than mere rhetoric. It is a training in self-expression, a course of instruction which should help all boys and girls to talk or write easily and without conscious effort, no matter what their future occupation may be.

A famous engineer, after the completion of a great canal, was asked by interviewers if there was any way in which he felt he might have added to his education. He replied, candidly enough, that he felt most the lack of training in expression; that when an engineering project was perfectly clear in his own mind, he found it difficult to put his ideas into words which a board of directors untrained in engineering could understand.

A Matter of Common Need

Since composition then is a matter of common need, it might be well, for a while, to throw the spot-light on the boys and girls themselves. We should soon see that all young people like to talk and write if they are really enthusiastic about what they talk or write. Enthusiasm is one of the finest things which youth has to give us and the instructor who succeeds in capturing it has gone a long way toward solving the problems of the classroom. When he provides topics for composition in which the pupils are genuinely interested he has taken the first step toward the successful teaching of expression; when he secures an audience likewise interested in that topic he has taken another. It was with these ideas in mind that the procedure in expression in the combination course in English and social science in the Laboratory School of the University of Chicago was inaugurated.

The course is a combination of elementary social science, which is really a study of life, and literature which is a reflection of life. The course is called "community life" and is grouped around such subjects as the family, the school, the church, protection, recreation, industry, government and politics.

All of these topics deal with matters which concern all boys and girls. Most children are members of families; they go to school; they know something about the police and fire departments on which they depend for protection, and about the workers in the industrial world who produce the things they eat and wear. In the "community life" class, the effort is made first to arouse the interest of the pupils in the topic under consideration.

An extensive reading list is furnished for each topic and the boys

and girls are encouraged to read widely along certain lines for a week or 10 days. The reading references are selected from the more interesting works in the fields of travel, essay, biography, history, fiction, drama, short story and fiction. While the pupils are doing this reading, they are asked to select some phase of the topic in which they are especially interested as the subject for a paper or talk to be given before the class. These talks vary in length from two to 15 minutes. It has usually been harder to keep pupils within bounds than to stimulate them to talk long enough.

It falls to the portion of the teacher,

of course, to bring out the significance of the material before many pupils will realize its relation to them and be aware of the fact that they, too, have something they would like to say or write. The average high-school pupil is very much like our old friend in the poem "Peter Bell":

A primrose by the river's brim,
A yellow primrose is to him,
And it is nothing more.

He must be awakened to the fact that he is an essential cog in the great whirl of machinery; that he is dependent on the belts and bolts for his own well-being, and that he contributes to its harmonious running. When the pupils have been interested in the topics under discussion, the audience situation is almost automatically assured. The wide reading results in such a diversity of topics that each pupil knows he can make a real contribution to the class. This causes enthusiasm on his part and attention on the part of the class, a situation which it is sometimes difficult to achieve if a talk is merely a rehash of something which all the pupils already know.

One boy, for the topic Resurrection, wrote a fascinating paper on "My Hobby, Moths and Butterflies." The paper was illustrated with crayon drawings, beautifully and painstakingly made. Another boy became so interested in the subject of motion pictures that he wrote three long papers illustrated with pen and ink drawings, clippings and pictures. These are only examples of many such papers which carried on their face the imprint of enthusiastic effort. The following chosen for their brevity are an indication of some of the work done by pupils:

To Be a Good Citizen

What must one know to be a good citizen? Now that I really begin to think about it for the first time, there seem millions of things. But gradually they come down to a few big headings. First, it seems to me, I should have some idea of the main laws of the city, state and nation. Next, I should do my part toward keeping the city clean by seeing that our own grounds are in good order. There are other things I might do, but these seem the biggest to me.

"What am I now doing in order to be a good future citizen? I am going to school daily, as Chicago does not want an uneducated population, and I am only one of many. I also aid as much as possible by keeping our yard and house in good condition. And, finally, try not to ride a bicycle or car without the temptation is sometimes too strong, and I drive our car only in the country during the summer. This I realize is not keeping the laws very well, but these are the only examples of law-keeping that I have.

An Immigrant

How high his hopes when first he came, When he returned t'would be with fame, And all would speak with awe his name, This immigrant.

Oh sad mistake when thus he thought, He has not gained all that he sought, In strands of poverty is caught This immigrant.

Why to our land did he migrate, Could he not see his woeful fate? Ah! now he finds it out too late, This immigrant.

And now with toll his shoulders bent, He thinks of years in labor spent, And of his disillusionment, This immigrant.

Yet in his life was one bright ray, Which spurred him on his toilsome way, The thought of freedom made him stay, This immigrant.

What Is Educational Economy?

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, England
T will take a steady helmsman to steer the educational craft through the present conflicting currents of public opinion. On the one hand we find an apprehension that a change of government may mean a change of policy and a limitation of the progress that seemed within measurable distance under the Fisher régime. On the other hand, there is the anxious taxpayer whose one object and aim in life is to cut down expenses and who believes that education is one of the public services which might be sacrificed to that end.

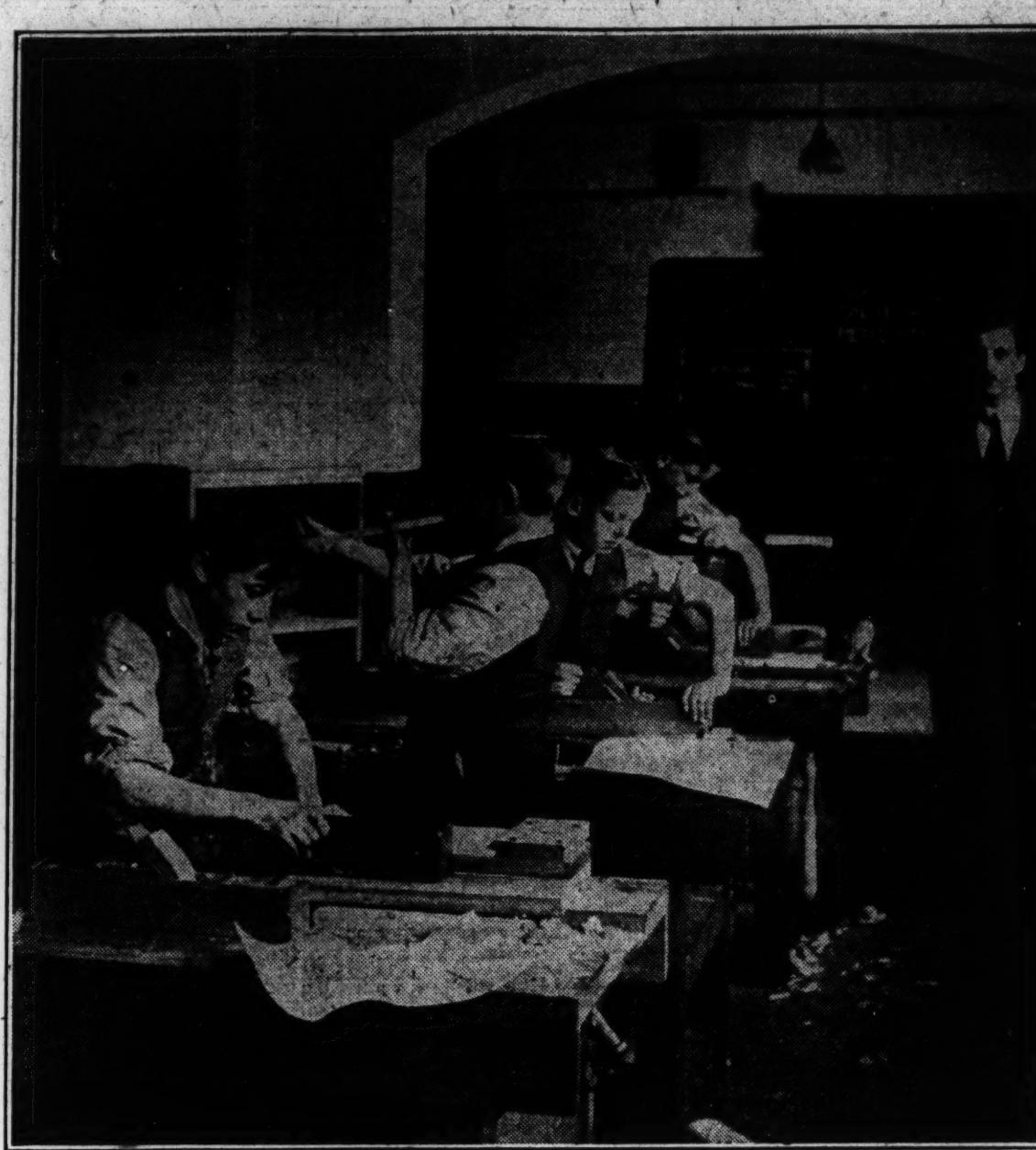
Of course there is always the "Help us to keep our humble station" kind of economist, who might be disregarded were it not for his effect upon the restive taxpayer. The pocket-appeal is easy to make and is certain of an audience, and the politician who makes it believes, often quite sincerely, that a beggarly instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic is all sufficient for the average child. Quite a number of this type of person is on the war path now. He will probably not be convinced by argument, but he will succumb to the growing pressure of the thousands of parents in Great Britain, who are thinking along lines which will result in turning every elementary and secondary school into something approaching a school for citizens.

All kinds of cross-currents impede the work of getting more schools built and, when built, of being humanized. We have the ever-present employer of a certain type who seems to think that the whole duty of state education consists in turning out the kind of product that can quickly be transformed into mechanical efficiency.

Labor, however, has grown more articulate and asks for other things besides mechanical efficiency.

The children of the Nation meanwhile are a great problem, both immediate and future. It is impossible to sympathize with the perplexities of the powers, but it is essential to look ahead. Here are hundreds of boys and girls unable to remain at school because they are over the statutory age and equally unable to obtain work. Obviously with housing shortage and overcrowding, the street corner becomes the playground and social workers are awake to the fact that deterioration of the growing citizen has set in. It is now decided to make a push for training centers for these children, with the Minister of Labor, the Board of Education and the Scottish Education Department responsible, while the local education authority will find the premises and pay half the bill. It is useless and far from economical to jeopardize the future by parsimony in providing

for the exercise of some ingenuity in group 1, reading and lan-



"Would-Be" Carpenters Taking Advantage of the "Opportunity Class" to Find Whether They Should Choose the Trade in All Seriousness

The Observatory

WHILE it is generally recognized that educationists that consolidation and large unit administration offer the right solution of the rural school problem, there is equal appreciation of the fact that it is not always possible to effect such an arrangement. Occasionally districts are so sparsely populated and distances so great that transportation of pupils to centrally located consolidated school is virtually out of the question. Not infrequently, too, community pride and a not unnatural reluctance to send children out of town for their schooling prompt parents to prefer an inadequate educational system, which is at their very doors, to an adequate system maintained by outside authorities some miles away.

So it is not likely that the one-room rural school, housing all eight grades—in a word, the little red schoolhouse of fact and fiction—will ever become wholly extinct. Villages here and there will regard it as their inalienable right to educate their children in the manner which seems best to them, even if that manner is not in accord with modern theory and practice.

To meet the needs of just such communities, South Dakota educators, as the result of a series of experiments at their state teachers' college at Aberdeen, are proposing a novel arrangement which retains whatever virtues the one-room school possesses and does away with many of its defects.

This new model rural school has been established in the outskirts of Aberdeen. It has one teacher, 52 pupils of all ages and carries on its work in one room. To that extent, at least, it is exactly like thousands of schools in all parts of the country. But an entirely new organization gives it distinction. By a regrouping of the children into three grades instead of the customary eight and by a combination of study subjects, that total number of class periods in a day is reduced from the usual 35 or 40 to 18. This serves to give the teacher only as much work as she can efficiently handle. Group 1 comprises what were formerly grades 1, 2 and 3; group 2 corresponds to the traditional fourth, fifth and sixth grades, and group 3 includes the pupils of grades 7 and 8.

The new alignment of studies has called for the exercise of some ingenuity. In group 1, reading and lan-

guage are combined as are nature study and geography and spelling and phonetics. Arithmetic is correlated with other subjects wherever the opportunity offers. In group 2, history, geography, reading and language are taught as one subject, while in group 3, English, bookkeeping and arithmetic are joined. Later other combinations will be effected if it seems possible to do so, the main idea being to organize the curriculum in such a way that there is no wasted effort on the teacher's part and that a full course of study is open to every pupil.

There is no disposition to regard the present grouping of subjects as final. Neither are the authorities ready as yet to claim undue merit for their plan. All that they announce is progress. They do feel, in particular, that they have succeeded, through the medium of the new grouping methods, in making the pupils a homogeneous body and in developing "that unified, wholesome atmosphere" which is almost never found in the ordinary rural school. In the attainment of this latter aim much has been accomplished as the result of a well-planned system of supervised play and pupil participation in school affairs through the agency of a young citizens' league. Another helpful factor has been the establishment of a community club which gives parents an opportunity to co-operate with both teacher and children.

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The "Opportunity Class" as an Aid to Congenital Employment

THE importance and value of happiness in any vocation is receiving more and more recognition. It is the thought and motive behind the school-leaving conferences which are now held in the London County Council schools between child, parent, head-teacher, employment exchange officer, and care committee member, and it is the reason for an "Opportunity Class" which has recently been started at the L. C. C. Washington day continuation school.

A boy of 14 years cannot always tell what he wants to be, even at a conference designed to find him congenital employment. Sometimes his leaning toward a particular job only means that his friend is working there, or again, he may be quite unfit for the work he thinks he wants to do. At the Opportunity Class he has a chance of testing the proposed work and he himself is tested.

When Mr. J. Hill, principal of the school, was apprentices' supervisor to a large industrial firm in Lancashire, he saw that the chief cause of industrial unrest was uncongenial work, and thus he discovered the wastefulness of the wrong kind of labor. By reshuffling the workers, he reduced the annual turnover by seven-tenths and is of the opinion that even this process might be eliminated by the Opportunity Class.

A Two Months' Testing

The boys and girls of doubtful persuasion are put into the class for two months. During that time, they go through a series of jobs, and their efficiency on each is analyzed under the following heads: accuracy, speed, orderliness, manual dexterity, memory, drawing ability, power to follow instructions, originality, aesthetic sense; temperament is also noted, especially with regard to willingness, adaptability, concentration, and curiosity.

The essential qualities for every trade and business in London have also been drawn up, with the result that a parent is very quickly told what trade his boy should or should not follow.

Prejudice on the part of the parents has often to be overcome. The father of a boy who had been discovered in the Opportunity Class to be a "born cabinet-maker" wanted him to go into an office. The father, a clerk himself, would not hear of his boy being a craftsman. Mr. Hill used a little diplomacy. He asked him if the boy might go into the furniture business. To this no objection was offered.

Mr. Hill trusts to trained observation in getting the best records of the capacity of a boy or girl. He has found that mental tests fall where temperament is concerned. They do not register, for instance, if a boy likes to be dependent on other people, or whether he is full of initiative and resource. When at work in Lancashire, he took note of a number of girls who had been punching core parts for dynamos for years. The work had become so automatic that they could talk as they proceeded. Because he knew that it was a "Ballyhoo" job, he put them on to more interesting work with the result that they "struck."

Where the Objection Was

Boys on the other hand, who were working in the electrical department were set to core punching for three months. After a fortnight, they all wanted to hand in their notices, but since others were found who liked the work, the objection was seen to be not a matter of sex but of preference.

Mr. Hill's "observers" have all been craftsmen or business men before they became teachers. The head of the wood-work was for seven years

The two Canadian towns which have just announced a determination to make a substantial reduction in the teachers' salary schedule are likely to be the only losers by the procedure. In the Dominion, as in the United States, the demand for teachers still exceeds the available supply, and no teacher who is willing to move from one place to another need submit to any downward revision of pay that is made, not because the instruction force is incompetent, but simply because the town seeks to save money. Many of the teachers, indeed, will find themselves forced to reject the reduction. As members of the federation, they are not allowed to work for less than the salary they have lately been receiving.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1923

EDITORIALS

THE French seizure of the Ruhr Valley may or may not attain its end, the payment to France of the reparations due it from Germany. It could hardly have failed to result in some disturbances either in the occupied district or outside of it, and all men and women of good-will hope that any such disturbances will not produce serious consequences. This occupation, again, may or may not bring the entire issue of reparations to a head and thus effect its solution. But apart from these economic, financial, and political considerations is a moral consideration of greater and higher value than all of them put together. This consideration is expressed by the question: "Will France add to the heritage of hate that deeply underlies the human structure of Europe as a result of the Great War and the wars that preceded it and have followed in its grim trail?"

There is only one answer to that question. It is that France has already added to that heritage of hate. And every hour that armed French troops tread the soil of the Ruhr furnishes its quota to the sinister contribution. The mischief-working accretion is constant. It is inevitable. It is capable of vast expansion. It is inherently destined to indefinite transmission. It is creeping into the mental fabric of millions of Germans, as well as of millions of Frenchmen. It is poisoning the lives of those Germans and Frenchmen. And it is expanding far beyond the frontiers of both Germany and France. Like a blight it is spreading its influence into England, Italy, America, in fact into every other country, whether predominantly sympathetic to France or to Germany.

Those who saw under the surface of things in the Great War were kept poignantly reminded in every phase of the conflict that the struggle was being intensified, that it was made more and more frightful, by this heritage of hate. And that sad heritage, not only among the fighting nations, but in all the world besides, was immensely and lamentably augmented by the Great War. Never in history was a war fought with such a manifestation of hate. Never after a war were the scars made by violence so deep and difficult to heal. The problem that pressed upon the world after the signing of the armistice was to soften and then to eliminate so far as is possible this heritage of active hate.

Most of the things that have come to pass since the signing of the armistice have been calculated, not to lessen the hatred and the antagonisms of humanity, but to make them more pronounced—and consequently to defer that day of resumed co-operation between nations which is essential if the world is to return to its work of construction. And now comes the French seizure of German territory, to add to the passions and the resentment of this epoch of mighty decisions, possibly affecting the course of future civilization.

Did France give due consideration to the many and varied aspects of the situation when the Chamber of Deputies the other day approved M. Poincaré's incursion with a shout? Or did M. Poincaré, with the Chamber of Deputies, consider only the material phase of the question? Did France strengthen or weaken her case by her recourse to a strictly legal interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles? Is France hurting herself more by her course than she can possibly benefit in the long run by the "promenade militaire"? That is the question that is weighing heavily upon the minds of many of even the warmest admirers of France in America and in England.

It is a far cry from the pueblos of New Mexico and the great southwestern country of the United States to the pueblos of Manhattan and the deep cañons of lower New York. The descendants of the Pueblo cliff-dwellers of centuries past fail to see in the towering piles along Broadway the modernized replica of the crude apartment houses which were once the sheltered habitations of their forbears. The sedate and thoughtful braves who trace their lineage back to the proud possessors of an empire much vaster than that of Manhattan Island and its environs, regard without envy the hemmed-in stamping-ground of the tribe of Tammany. They look scornfully upon the custom, dictated by necessity, of tunneling into the earth and under rivers, and of traveling in darkness and at such a terrifying pace. They are restless because their ears are assailed by noises the source of which is to them unknown. Pueblos, like many other persons, object most to such noises as they themselves do not produce.

All the glories of Manhattan failed to win even a word of approval from the seven emissaries of the Pueblo tribe who passed through New York a few days ago on their way to Washington to protest against the passage of some proposed legislation which they insist will deprive them of their lands and cattle. "Too much noise and hurry," declared one of the visitors; "too shut in!" There was no need to multiply words in order to convey the meaning intended. No one could fail to get the sense of the abbreviated summing up.

It is not always quiet and serene in the land of the Pueblos. There are noises there, and there are picturesque towering sky-scrappers, and dark and forbidding "secret passages," almost as uninviting to the uninitiated as are the tunnels and tubes of New York to unsophisticated visitors. But the noises of the pueblos, which might strike terror to the consciousness of the "tenderfoot," are pleasant and inspiring to the dwellers therein. Even the distant challenge of the complaining coyote is music to the ear which is attuned to it. The shifting desert sands, driven hither and yon by the hot breezes

Adding to the Heritage of Hate

from the plains, are regarded only as the slight discomforts which beset an otherwise too prosaic existence. Magnificent distances, where the horizon seems to recede into the dim lights beyond the hills as the traveler presses onward, mark the indefinite boundary of what to the Indian of the American plains is home.

It is this heritage that the Pueblos seek to protect and keep intact. For centuries it has been their habitation, and it has become to them the most desirable and most beautiful spot on earth. They are jealous of the aristocracy of race which they have preserved. The pueblos and valleys are their sacred places. There is room there, and it is quiet. Broadway and Fifth Avenue have no charms for them. They prefer the music of the kettle-drum and the tom-tom to the strident noises of street and underground traffic in the city, and the light from the open fire to the glare of animated electric signs.

And so, after their council with their "white brethren" in Washington, they will return home, hopeful that they may be left in peace to listen where there is no sound to hear, to look upon the departed glories of a none too glorious past, and to tell their children and their children's children of the deeds of prowess and courage of heroes who, like many other heroes, grow more admirable, more wonderful and more to be emulated as history or tradition tends more and more to emphasize their virtues and fails to take account of their shortcomings.

THERE is a practice in England of not publishing newspapers on Christmas Day, nor on "Boxing Day," which immediately follows Christmas. Last year there were, therefore, three days in succession without London newspapers. The Observer found in the philosophy with which people took this deprivation ground for various reflections, of which the following is most stimulating to thought:

The curious thing is that nothing happened. Wednesday morning's papers, covering the news of three days, were meager as compared with the ordinary issue. Is it the case that news makes newspapers, or that newspapers make news? Would there be as many crises, or murders, or scandals, if there were no papers to report them? There would certainly not be so many speeches. The relation of the law of supply and demand to journalism deserves investigation.

A curious insight is here given into normal newspaper mentality. "Nothing" happened. That is to say, there were no "crises, murders, nor scandals." Those are the topics that constitute news in too many editorial minds. Perhaps the philosopher of The Observer goes too far in suggesting that there would be fewer of these calamitous events if there were no newspapers to report them. And perhaps not. Every veteran city editor knows how easily a "crime wave" can be stimulated by painstaking journalistic endeavor in an otherwise dull season. Indeed, the fact has had expert consideration in the survey of the administration of criminal law conducted by the Cleveland Foundation. How successfully an "epidemic" may be stimulated and extended by the so-called news-enterprise of the press every health officer of a considerable city knows.

The remedy? Not necessarily the suppression of the newspapers, whatever their three days' cessation in London may have shown. Rather the end sought may be attained by denying constant, reiterated, and insistent publicity to those things from which the world would fain be free, and devoting newspaper space to occurrences which might profitably be multiplied. Schools of journalism might do worse than to take as the basis of their code of professional practice the words of Paul—who possessed many of the qualities of the born journalist:

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

WHAT the women of America, as well as of some other countries, failed to accomplish by an appeal to idealism in the crusade which finally brought about the extension to themselves of the right of suffrage, they accomplished by a simple and practical expedient. A generation ago, or somewhat earlier, the women definitely set about it, premeditatedly or otherwise, to prove their capabilities and their capacities by taking part in initiating and carrying on the constructive work of the world. How conclusively and satisfactorily they have proved their ability and fitness for this work need not be told. It is a story as familiar as the record of progress of the Republic in the last fifty years. Indeed, that history could not be written without recognition of the contemporaneous efforts in every walk of life of the women who have shared with their husbands and brothers the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

The appeal to sentimentalism by the early leaders of the suffrage movement, then somewhat slightly spoken of as "women's rights," fell upon unhearing ears. Here and there some ambitious or loquacious legislator, more often in a middle western state, proposed and defended a measure extending the suffrage to women. But in those days there was little thought, so far as the proponents of such measures were concerned, of actually making them into law. Such a thing as the political equality of the sexes was not seriously considered by lawmakers until woman had proved, first of all her equality socially and intellectually, and, much later, her equality in all industrial and constructive undertakings.

Thus it may be said that woman has been the epoch-maker, the vital force, in establishing, and then in forcing recognition of her own self-wrought redemption from a bondage imposed by tradition, custom, and ignorance. But she has not gained all she seeks or all she deserves.

Acceptance by her of the meager offering of the franchise, the privilege to vote, has not ended her efforts for complete emancipation. Today, as in the year 1848, when the first equal rights convention was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., when such women as Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony inaugurated the movement for individual equality, the demand is that such equality shall be unlimited, complete.

This declaration of full independence is made by those affiliated with the movement of the National Woman's Party in the United States who have no apology to make for reiterating now the platform demands formulated by the leaders of the movement in 1848. Merely sentimental obstacles to that full emancipation no longer weigh with these crusaders. They claim no exemption from full responsibility, either in the management of their own affairs or in the larger though no more important undertakings of local and national governments. As they have proved themselves capable and efficient hewers of wood and drawers of water, as they have been faithful in the small things, so now they claim recognition of their adaptability to perform greater tasks. They have proved, to the satisfaction of most of their friends, their ability to vote intelligently, understandingly, and independently. They have thrown the light of truth upon the false tradition that there was sex superiority and hence sex inferiority. They have emphasized by their very acts the injustice which follows when it is attempted, in a democracy, to perpetuate the government of half the people by the other half. They have shown their adaptability in all lines of higher education and attainment, their skill and initiative in industry and commerce, their proficiency as teachers, and in the professions,

These things they have proved while under an admittedly unjust handicap. But the convincing proof has been supplied nevertheless. It is unreasonable that the opportunity to participate as fully as it is the declared desire of these women to participate in all the important affairs of life should be longer denied or withheld. The sufficient answer to all objectors should be the assurance that the progressive and courageous women of the twentieth century, with possibly a fuller appreciation of the responsibilities which they desire to assume than was realized by the pioneers in the movement, stand ready to yield and forsake those traditional privileges which law and custom have thrown around them, and to step forward into the ranks alongside those who have fought the battles of the world bravely, though perhaps not always wisely or well. With the expressed willingness to accept the demanded full equality there should certainly be no desire to withhold or deny it.

EVEN in the midst of all other "news distractions," the present day should follow the trying out of the Free State idea not only in Ireland but in Egypt, too. Nor is it easy to regard as encouraging the state of affairs in that most venerable of historic lands, which, on March 15 last, was declared independent, with Fuad king, eighth in line of descent from Muhammad Ali. There has been a change in the Ministry lately. Sarwat Pasha, the initial Premier under the new régime, after nine months of what may be called (if one be kindly) completely inauspicious government, yielding place to Tewfik Pasha, in whom a watching world believes it discerns promise of larger and more real things than mere partisan energy; surely, it hopes for no less.

It is not this, however, which at the moment points attention to Cairo and the long valley of old Nile; it is the forthcoming general elections, when the natives are to choose their first parliament, an assembly which is to pass upon the Constitution, at last ready for such national consideration. It is by no means an entirely satisfactory document, in the judgment of western experts. If it has good points, such as its provisions covering education, clearly it holds as well thoroughly bad ones, like those which deny representation to such minorities as the Greeks, the Jews, and, above all, the Copts. It is a start, however, a step forward along the rough road of popular government, and as such it should be approved that practical use may propose later alterations.

The election holds yet another decision, which, it may well prove, is even more important than that regarding the new basic law of this oldest of peoples. What showing are the Zaghoulists to make?—the pro-Islamic, anti-British extremists. In some quarters it is believed they can fill a majority of the seats in this soon-to-be chamber, in which case it is not hard to foresee a situation of great tension, speaking very mildly. On the other hand, if they can be beaten, and in such a way as to leave no just ground for the consequent charge that they were gerrymandered out of control, Egyptian conditions, legislative and administrative and all other, will be bettered genuinely and at once. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of this now-exiled "patriot," it is beyond the doubtless that Zaghoul represents a considerable body of opinion, and is a factor to be reckoned with in this uncertain equation.

After all, what is being decided is whether or no the best interests of the country have been served by the grant of this independence, "provisional" as it is: as to the Sudan and the Sudan, the retention of certain English garrisons and the protection of foreign life and property. That sounder results might have been won by a more gradual introduction of methods of self-government is a statement difficult to controvert, if not, indeed, impossible of disproof, but it is equally evident that the failure of the British authorities to take action in 1919 and the tragic drift of unrest which followed, so vehemently fostered by the ultra-Nationalists, left practically no alternative but to bestow a measure of autonomy beyond anything dreamed of by the Egyptian political agitators of three or four years ago. The fact remains that they are unprepared for what now they hold and will be apt to pay a heavy price in the coin of costly mistakes for their premature privileges. And today is a terribly ill time to make one of those mistakes.

Editorial Notes

ALTHOUGH Dr. Edwin E. Slosson of Washington, D. C., may have many achievements to his credit in the fields of chemistry and natural science, he showed that he was somewhat lacking in vision when he declared the other day that the fate of civilization hung on a race between chemistry and the flight of time. This conclusion Dr. Slosson based on the fact that, while three of the world's most valuable forms of fuel, natural gas, petroleum, and anthracite coal, are already within measurable distance of exhaustion, no substitutes for them are in sight. And what if this is the case? An old proverb says something about necessity being the mother of invention. The mere fact that at this moment there are no substitutes in sight means nothing, for it requires only a microscopical reaching out of thought to appreciate that there must be sources of energy available to man beyond the wildest dreams of present-day imagination, and it may be taken for granted that, when the need arises, the supply will be forthcoming. Statements such as those attributed to Dr. Slosson read like the skeptical utterances of a century ago regarding some one of the "wonderful" utilities believed to be the final word in advancement at that period.

ONE of the strongest proofs with which to combat the arguments of those who maintain that prohibition is not accomplishing anything in America is to be found in the many old corners in every city or town of any size where once flourished saloons, and where now are prosperous bakeries, banks, clothing stores, and such like. No more is really necessary. Who cannot remember such corners, which were in fact a disgrace to their neighborhoods and which now are a credit? Who does not remember the cry, which was heard on all sides, that the pay envelope was robbed of most of its contents by the saloon's hungry till before the home expenses were even thought about, and who hears such a cry today to anything like the same extent? That ancient and horrible institution, the openly conducted saloon, is gone, and with it many of the most terrible memories of but a few years ago to thousands of families. It is true there is some illicit drinking, but at heart America is dry, and the proof of it is in the fact that the saloon is gone forever.

WONDERFUL was the flight recently accomplished at McCook Field, Dayton, O., by the helicopter which rose straight from the ground and was maneuvered at will by its operator at an altitude of six feet, descending and landing easily. Granted that it only lasted one minute and forty-two seconds; but it will be remembered that the first airplane flight in a heavier-than-air machine lasted only fifty-nine seconds. As in that instance, however, once the flight was accomplished, its method of attainment seemed simple and many marveled that they had not thought of how to achieve it themselves.

Th' invention all admir'd, and each how he
To be th' inventor miss'd; so easy it seem'd
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
Impossible!

But as Samuel Johnson said, "Few things are impossible to diligence and skill."

SO MANY health hints are scattered broadcast in periodicals and otherwise these days that even those who believe in them become confused at the plethora of advice thus given. One such "infallible recipe to preserve children" in the Michigan Health Bulletin, however, is different from the usual run. It reads:

Take one large, grassy field, one-half dozen children, two or three small dogs, a pinch of brook sand and some pebbles. Mix the children and dogs well together and put them in the field, stirring constantly. Pour the brook over the pebbles. Sprinkle the field with flowers. Spread over all a deep, blue sky, and bake in the hot sun. When brown remove and set away to cool in a bathtub.

Of course it may be taken for granted, however, that the foregoing was not written by an orthodox "health" doctor.

ONE demand made by the World Peace Congress in its meeting at The Hague, with the wisdom of which many will doubtless agree, was that the teaching of history should be reformed, because the thought of war is too generally inculcated under the present system. The congress recommended a new education for humanity, which would give a greater place to the history of civilization and lesser prominence to the cultivation of a militarist nationalism. Children should be taught, in other words, the history of civilization and should become convinced that among nations, as between individuals, justice should be gained without force of arms. Regarding this congress, in general terms, the first and most significant thing to be realized is the fact that it actually met and was successful far beyond the most sanguine hopes of its organizers.

ALMOST countless examples of "English as she is spoke" have been stumbled upon by travelers in the various countries of the world. The following epic is said on good authority to be traffic rule No. 2, actually used by the street cars in Tokyo:

When a passenger of the foot heave in sight tootie
the horn trumpet to him melodiously at first. If he still
obstacles your passage, tootie with angry vigor, and
express by words of mouth the warning: "Hi! Hi!"

Honorable street-car tootie must be obeyed by foot passenger, eh?

CANNOT some way be found to stop the shooting of birds for the sole purpose of determining skill with the rifle? The Hercules trophy, for instance, in the Great Eastern handicap which was shot off the other day, near Reading, Pa., resulted in the destruction of no less than 190 birds by the eight leading competitors. And who is a particle the better for this inhuman sacrifice?